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Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1861.

A Proclamation by the President of the United States.

Whereas, A Joint Committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of Public Humiliation, Prayer and Fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States, with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplication to Almighty God, for the safety and welfare of these States, His blessing on their arms, and for a speedy restoration of peace:

And Whereas, It is fit and becoming in all people at all times, to acknowledge and revere the Supreme Government of God, to bow in humble submission to His chastisements; to confess and deplore their sins and transgressions in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their past offences, and for blessing upon present and prospective action:

And Whereas, When our beloved country, once, by the blessing of God, united, prosperous and happy, is now afflicted with faction and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation, and in sorrowful remembrance of our faults and crimes as a nation and as individuals, to humble ourselves before Him, and to pray for His mercy—to pray that we may be spared further punishment, though justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for the re-establishment of law, order, and peace throughout our country and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned, under His guidance and blessing by the labors and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored in all its original excellence; *therefore*, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday of September as a day of Humiliation, Prayer and Fasting for all the people of the Nation, and I do earnestly recommend to all people, and especially to all ministers and teachers of religion of all denominations, and to all heads of families—to observe and keep that day according to their several creeds and modes of worship, in all humility, and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the Nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace, and bring down plentiful blessings upon our country.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the United States to be affixed, this 12th day of August, A. D. 1861, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

COL. MULLIGAN SAFE.

There is no doubt of the safety of Col. Mulligan and his command. A dispatch from Head Quarters in St. Louis, to this city, makes it certain that he is believed by Gen. Fremont to be holding out. Reinforcements are on their way to him from four different points; and our dispatches from Jefferson City affirm that the steamers on which three regiments were going to his relief, had safely passed Glasgow, the point of danger where it was supposed a strong rebel battery would have to be encountered and carried. It is probable that reinforcements reached Lexington on Thursday night or Friday; and that before this time the enemy has been cleaned out.

A CAMP AT CHICAGO.

It will be seen by our special Springfield dispatch that Governor Yates has constituted the military district of Northern Illinois, with a camp of rendezvous at Chicago, under Col. Joseph H. Tucker.

CAN'T UNDERSTAND IT.

The Illinois *State Journal* is in danger of straining its wits in abusing the Chicago Tribune. Our sympathies are excited by the spectacle which it presents, of feebleness and spite "on a bender."

The *Journal* can't understand how we should venture to differ from the National Administration, without intending to repudiate the loyal cause and break up the government. It evidently thinks that we ought to endorse and applaud what we deem to be not only wrong in principle, but dangerous to the cause and the country we love. We have never learned that duty, either as journalists or patriots. We believe that he who labors to change a bad policy, either through the Executive or Congress, or the people, occupies a higher and nobler position than he who applauds everything that comes from a Cabinet council or a President without pausing to inquire whether it be good, bad or indifferent. That such independence should seem ridiculous to the *State Journal* does not surprise us, however.

WHY WAS IT?

The question most frequently asked on the streets is—"Why was it that Col. Mulligan and his brave Irishmen were left at Lexington with barely 3,500 men to withstand the onslaught of the 15,000 rebels led by Price?" We do not undertake to give all the reasons for the situation, but we are informed on the best authority that the case admits of, that it was Gen. Fremont's plan to let Price work his way up to Lexington unmolested, and then send a heavy column out from Jefferson City to Sedalia to march upon his rear, while Gen. Pope's army should move simultaneously from the north, and surround and capture, or destroy, the whole rebel force. On Saturday last Gen. Fremont received a peremptory order from Washington for five regiments of well armed and disciplined troops. This order was promptly obeyed, not with the worst but the *very best* regiments within reach. The raw troops in Benton barracks, who never had a musket in their hands until they went to St. Louis, could not of course be dispatched to Washington or Sedalia. This, we assume, accounts in some measure for the interruption of Gen. Fremont's plan to send a column overland to attack Price in the rear. His only recourse was to send reinforcements to Col. Mulligan, by water, and at the risk of the land batteries planted by the rebels at Glasgow and elsewhere to command the channel.

It may be mentioned here that the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, in the article which we published yesterday from the South Bend *Register*, remarks that the force at Gen. Fremont's disposal has been greatly overestimated by rumor from the beginning.

THE QUESTION OF FREIGHTS.

Vessel-owners and agents were unusually exercised on Saturday with regard to the article that appeared in our columns, in which we advised farmers to hold rather than sell their corn, till freights were down to reasonable rates. It was said to be interfering in matters that did not concern us—that it was "none of our business." Now, this question of freights is one that interests every man, woman and child in the whole West. If the farmer does not get more than seven cents per bushel for the grain which he raises, while the railroad and canal boat owners get 33 1-3 cents a bushel for merely carrying it from this city to New York—there is not an interest West of the lakes but will feel the consequence. It is a [illegible] whether the entire West shall suffer in all its departments, merely to make brilliant fortunes for vessel owners who have neither [illegible] in the country—whether the West shall suffer for the sake of benefiting [illegible] [illegible] we have taken in this matter [illegible] the highest sense of the word. During the past two weeks farmers have been selling corn at a price far below the cost of raising, and from that fact, our warehouses have been filled to overflowing, so that shippers have had to pay unreasonably high rates of freight to get it sent to market. Had the farmer sent only one bushel to market where he has sent two, freights would not probably have advanced beyond 8c. per bushel to Buffalo—whereas the current rates have been, during the past week, 13 a 15c. per bushel. At present the carrying capacity is fully equal to our receipts—our stocks have been very materially reduced—and there is a better prospect for breadstuffs abroad. With moderate receipts of grain, therefore, it is highly probable that freights will be reduced to a much lower figure than is now paid; and every cent which comes off freights will go on grain.

Our readers will thus see how important a matter it is that the farmers should hold back their corn. By so doing they will probably get just as much for one bushel as they are now getting for two—the country will be enriched, and vessel-owners will get a fair paying freight and do well, which in war times is the most they or any other interest ought to expect.

The Nineteenth Regiment in Cincinnati.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

That our city was horrified by the dreadful accident which overtook the 19th Illinois Regiment, Col. Turchin, at Beaver Creek bridge, I need not tell you. That our people paid the utmost attention and respect to the sorrowing soldiers as they paid the last sad tribute to their deceased companions, is equally true. But I feel impelled, though unknown personally to a single officer or man in the regiment, to tell you the impression which they have created here by the precision of their movements, and the clock work regularity of their drill as they went through a few evolutions in our streets. The Colonel detached twenty-five men from each company to escort the funeral cortege, selecting, as I hear, not any "crack squads," but those whose uniforms were not too ragged to make a presentable appearance in the streets. Returning from the cemetery, the Colonel, in response to a polite request, put the men through a few evolutions, which were executed with a rapidity and skill that elicited the applause and astonishment of all beholders. It is not enough to say that they surpass anything that has been seen here in the military line since the war broke out, but they so far surpass any corps which has passed through Cincinnati that there is no comparison to be instituted. The unequaled dexterity of Ellsworth's original Zouaves seemed to be reproduced. A gentleman with eagles on his shoulders who stood near me remarked, "If these are the men that have been so blackguarded in Missouri, I should like to see an Illinois regiment that has been *under strict discipline*."

W. H. ELMORE.

Cincinnati, Sept. 20, 1861.

COL. TURCHIN.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Col. Turchin, of the 19th Illinois, has acquired an enviable reputation among the soldiers of his regiment—a fact due no less to his humanity than to his efficiency. At the late railroad disaster, he is reported to have been the first, or among the first down in the creek upon the wreck, axe in hand, hard at work removing the framework of the cars underneath which the men were buried. The men speak of him as a splendid officer and noble man.

Soldiers from the Second Congressional District.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

KANE COUNTY, Sept. 28, 1861.

In your estimate of the "first in the field" from the Second Congressional District, you made some omissions, unintentional, of course. Your's, nor no other daily paper of your city, has ever mentioned Capt. C. B. Dodan's cavalry company, from "Old Kane," who passed through your city to Jefferson Barracks a month ago. The Captain bought and owned the horses, 100, the *best army horses* that have gone from the State, and has one hundred of the best boys out of Kane county.

Yesterday Capt. Myers left Elgin with about one hundred dragoons, enlisted partly in Elgin and partly in Cook county, to report himself to Gen. Sigel in Missouri—all Germans, and one of the finest companies of men that have left Elgin. JUSTICE.

A Regiment for Ex-Senator Fitch.

Hon. Graham N. Fitch, late United States Senator, and colleague of Jesse D. Bright, the traitor, has been authorized to raise a regiment, to be rendezvoused at Logansport. W. H. Scott will be Lieutenant Colonel, and T. H. Bringhurst, Major.

The Indianapolis Arsenal will commence operations for Gen. Fremont, on Monday, and will turn out one hundred thousand cartridges a day, from that time forward.

Gen. Fremont's Staff.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 20, 1861.

General Orders, No. 15.

I.... The following officers are announced as constituting the staff of the Major General commanding the Department. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Chief of Staff—Brigadier General A. Asboth.
Assistant Adjutant General—Captain Chauncey McKeever.
Military Secretary and Aid-de-Camp—Colonel J. H. Eaton.
Chief Topographical Engineers—Colonel John T. Fiala.
Chief of Ordnance—Colonel Gustave Waagner.
Chief of Artillery—Lieutenant Colonel James Totten.
Judge Advocate—Major R. M. Corwine.
Division Surgeon—Doctor T. Telkhampf.
Assistant Surgeon—Doctor John Cooper.
Acting Assistant Quartermaster General—Brigadier General J. McKinstry.
Deputy Paymaster General—Lieutenant Colonel T. P. Andrews.
Commander of Body Guard—Major Charles Zagonyi.
Musical Director—Captain A. Waldauer.
Aids de Camp—Colonel A. Albert.
Colonel Gustave Koerner.
Colonel J. P. C. Shank.
Colonel Owen Lovejoy.
Colonel John A. Gurley.
Colonel I. C. Woods.
Major James W. Savage.
Major Frank J. White.
Major Wm. Dorsheimer.
Major H. Ramming.
Major B. Rush Plumley.
Captain J. R. Howard.
Captain Leonidas Haskell.
Captain Joseph Reminyfy.

II.... The special duties assigned to the Aids-de-Camp are as follows:

Colonel Albert, Adiatus to Chief of Staff.
Colonel Woods, Director of Transportation.
Major Savage, Military Registrator and Expeditor.
Major Plumley, Postal Director.
Captain Haskell, Police Director.
Major Dorsheimer, Captain Howard, } Private Secretaries.

By order of Major General Fremont.

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, Assistant Adjutant General.

Important from Frankfort.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 20.

The Governor has again shown his hand by vetoing the war resolutions, but they were passed—his objections to the contrary notwithstanding. He will now have to act at once. Houston's treason is still under consideration, doubts being entertained of its constitutionality. The leading rebels are leaving this State with a stampede to avoid arrest. Breckinridge, Preston, and others, have gone. Desha of Harrison left this evening.

Troops are being concentrated at different points along the railroad at Lexington, Frankfort, and other places. Zollicoffer's cavalry are scouring the mountain country, and the people are fleeing from the small towns. Troops should be sent to their relief. The Home Guard companies are being disarmed, and their captains held in custody, by the Tennessee cavalry.

There is great excitement here on account of the rumor that Louisville is not safe, and that a raid from Owen county is being instituted on this place.

Proposed Removal of Gen. Fremont.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from Ironton, Mo., says:

"But one topic of news alone, and one that must have a conspicuous bearing upon the result of the war, engages the minds of all soldiers here at present. We see by the *Democrat* that the removal of Major General Fremont from the command of the Department of the West, is seriously talked of. Now, 'in the name of all the gods at once,' who is the prime mover in this infernal scheme? If the report of his removal be correct, then indeed Republics are ungrateful. Nobody but political aspirants, who are jealous of the General's growing popularity, and fearful of the overthrow of their own prospects, could have ever instigated this movement."

The Normal Regiment.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Saturday, says:

"THE THIRTY THIRD ILLINOIS.—This regiment, known as the Normal regiment, crossed the river yesterday morning from Illinois to this point, and went down on the Iron Mountain railroad. It had been ordered to Washington, previous to receiving orders to come in this direction."

A letter from the "Normals" will be found in another column.

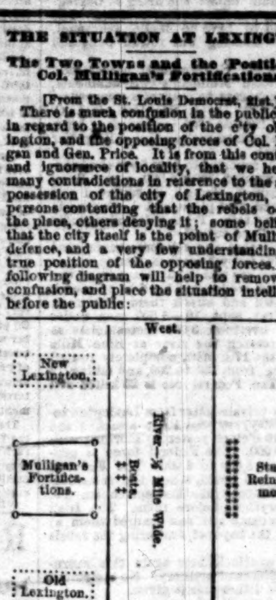
☞ Mr. Russell of the London *Times* was at Pittsburgh on Friday, on his way West. His travelling companion is Gen. Bell of the English army.

THE SITUATION AT LEXINGTON.

The Two Towns and the Position of Col. Mulligan's Fortifications.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 21st.]

There is much confusion in the public mind in regard to the position of the city of Lexington, and the opposing forces of Col. Mulligan and Gen. Price. It is from this confusion and ignorance of locality, that we hear so many contradictions in reference to the actual possession of the city of Lexington, some persons contending that the rebels occupy the place, others denying it; some believing that the city itself is the point of Mulligan's defence, and a very few understanding the true position of the opposing forces. The following diagram will help to remove the confusion, and place the situation intelligibly before the public:



The general direction of the Missouri river at the city of Lexington is from west to east, as is marked, the city lying on the south bank. Old Lexington is the early settlement, situated back on the hill. It has been superseded by New Lexington, farther up the river, where the steamboat landing now is. New Lexington is the main city. There are scattering houses along the bluff between the two, and both are now united under the one name of Lexington.

Col. Mulligan's fortifications are between the two locations, consisting of heavy earthworks, ten feet in height, with a ditch of eight feet in width. These fortifications surround a college building, which has been used as quarters for the soldiers, and has also been strengthened to resist an artillery attack. The lines of the fortifications are extensive, and we have been assured, are capable of containing a force of 10,000 men.

The main body of the army of Gen. Price is located at Old Lexington, from which point the attack has been made, though the Fort has been assailed on all sides. The occupants of the Fort had a skirmish on Thursday of last week with a party of rebels, not, however, under Price at the time, who sheltered themselves behind the houses in Old Lexington. To deprive them of this advantage, the old town was afterwards shelled and burnt, by order of Col. Mulligan. New Lexington, or Lexington proper, is in possession of the rebels, but the city is not, nor has it been the theater of conflict. Col. Mulligan could easily shell and destroy it, but this, of course, he will not do, unless under some contingency which is not now apparent.

The line of the fortifications runs down to the river bluff, and from the bluff to the water's edge there is a wide, shelving beach. The boats reported to be captured, laid at the water's edge, within the directions of the lines of the Fort, and on this beach is where a severe struggle ensued on Tuesday, for the possession of the boats.

THE SITUATION AND THE PROSPECTS.

Col. Mulligan's force consists of his own regiment, Col. Marshall's cavalry regiment and Peabody's command of about six hundred Home Guards and Kansas troops, the whole amounting to from 2,500 to 3,000 men. As to their supplies of provisions and ammunition, little is known. The assurance of an abundance of both would set the question of the result at rest, for Mulligan cannot be taken, whatever the force of Price against him, unless his powder and shot or his provisions grow short.

Gen. Price's strength is not ascertained, but may be put down anywhere between fifteen and thirty thousand men. He has plenty of artillery, but must be short of powder and shot, for he has no adequate stores to draw upon since the Springfield battle.

As was stated yesterday morning, the Thirty-ninth Ohio, Col. Groesbeck; the Third Iowa, Col Scott; the Sixteenth Illinois, Col. Smith, with a force of Missouri State Militia and Iowa State Troops under Cols. Craynor and Edwards; about 300 irregular and regular cavalry, and six pieces of artillery, left St. Joseph and Chillicothe, in two divisions early Sunday morning, and according to our best advices, arrived on the banks of the river opposite Lexington on Wednesday night or Thursday morning. The capture of the three boats by the rebels, of course prevented them from at once crossing the river, and if they gave Colonel Mulligan any assistance at all on Thursday, it was from their artillery, the river at that point being only a half a mile in width. The character of that artillery, we learn, does not include any mortars or howitzers with which shell might be thrown over into the midst of Price's forces. If this be true, the only service that could have been rendered, was the command of the beach on the river side of the fortifications, and the destruction of the three boats in the hands of the rebels should they have attempted to hold or use them. We learned yesterday, from high sources, that these reinforcements would be augmented on Thursday or Thursday night by another division under Gen. Sturgis, who had been lying at Hudson City, and that the whole force on the north side of the river opposite Lexington would, on yesterday, number about six thousand men. Beyond mere gratification at the sight of friends, Col. Mulligan had, up to yesterday, derived no benefit from their near presence, except that it stirred his heart, stiffened up the sinews of his gallant little band, and encouraged them to hope and hold fast.

Our readers will remember that late Jefferson City advices noted the departure from that place, on Wednesday last, of three steamers for Lexington, having on board the Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth Indiana Regiments; also that the steamers Desmoines and White Cloud, with troops from St. Louis, had passed up in company with them, making the total force under way to reinforce Mulligan by river, about six thousand men. The boats left Jefferson City, we learn, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday. They probably reached the vicinity of Lexington on Thursday night or yesterday morning. They would not, of course, attempt to land the troops at Lexington, nor would they be likely to disembark below and give battle to the largely preponderating forces of Price. In the absence of all information, we are only left to conjecture their movements, and the probabilities seem to be, that they will not give Gen. Price battle until they shall have communicated with Gen. Sturgis, transported his command to the south side of the river, and with a conjoined force of at least *twelve thousand men*, marched to the relief of Col. Mulligan. These troops are fresh, vigorous, and enthusiastic, and we have no doubt that in an encounter under Gen. Sturgis with the rebel forces, at the odds of even three to one, will prove gallantly and gloriously victorious.

In this connection we purposely omit mention of the four or five thousand troops approaching from the West under Gen. Lane, because we are not reliably informed of their movements. Whether these conjoined forces save the gallant Colonel Mulligan or not, we think they are bound to have a victorious encounter with Gen. Price. Let our friends keep a good heart. The sympathy for Colonel Mulligan and his forces is intense in our city; but we do not consider his situation so very alarming. The only matter of concern is his ammunition. Has he got enough? Nor while there is a "shot in the locker" will he surrender to the rebel hordes. Not while there remains the faintest hope of succor will he give up. The Federal forces are in sight of him. Across the river he descries the waving folds of his country's flag; he hears the cheers of his friends; knows they are making every effort to relieve him; feels sure that relief will soon come. Will he hold out? He will.

Interesting Southern News via Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—The *American* has been furnished with late Richmond papers by a Virginian refugee, from which the following interesting items and correspondence is taken.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 12th inst. says, it is evident to every intelligent observer that the embittered remnant of the submissionist party, which was fully represented in the Convention, is bent on organizing a regular opposition to the Government under all the names that it has borne. That element in our politics has been invariably against southern interests, and although the events of last spring annihilated its material form, or at least caused it to disappear from public view, it exists with undiminished virulence, and awaits the opportunity to spring into life again.

☞ Col. F. P. Blair coolly informs the country that his difference with General Fremont arises from his objections to the management of the army. We were not aware that either in his capacity as Colonel or Congressman he had charge of the Western Military Department. It is stated that the point of his objection to Fremont's operations is that too much attention has been paid to the organization of a great expedition to go down the river, and too little to driving out the rebel hordes that infest Missouri. This strikes us as a very shallow objection. The rebel armies would not be likely to remain long in Missouri if Fremont had possession of Columbus and Hickman, Ky., New Madrid, Mo., and was menacing Memphis.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

MISSOURI STATE MILITIA.—General Gale, Inspector General for the Seventh District, yesterday organized two companies of infantry and one fine company of cavalry in Washington county. To-morrow he organizes a regiment in Franklin county. Next Thursday and Friday he will organize two or three companies in Jefferson county. The people are flocking to the standard of the government in response to Governor Gamble's call.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

☞ There are 1,850 men in camp at Grand Rapids, Michigan, belonging to Col. Kellogg's cavalry regiment.

THE LATEST NEWS.

COL. MULLIGAN'S POSITION.

Conflicting Rumors from Lexington.

A FIRE IN THE REAR, ON GEN. PRICE.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Gen. Andeason's Proclamation.

OUR ARMY IN WASHINGTON.

Mutterings of Southern Discontent.

CHICAGO A MILITARY RENDEZVOUS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.

Senator Baker of Oregon, who refused to be made a Brigadier General, has been appointed Major General of volunteers; and of course vacates his seat in the Senate. Meanwhile, and until the Oregon Legislature assembles, next June, Governor Whiteaker of Oregon will have the seat at his command, and like enough may send Jo. Lane back for the winter, or somebody no better than he.

Simon B. Brown of Illinois has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster; and Wm. Blanchard of Washington, Consul to Melbourne.

Prof. Bache of the Coast Survey has been elected foreign corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences—a distinguished honor.

The 1st Massachusetts Regiment seized at Upper Marlboro two wagon loads of arms, military clothing, etc., on the way to Virginia. Twenty or thirty soldiers and one Colonel were also arrested, concealed in the houses at Mrriboro Alley, last night.

The Postoffice Department, to meet the great demand for stamps, is issuing them at the rate of two millions a day. The consumption is estimated at only about half a million a day, but an extra amount is required in exchanges.

Major Van Vliet and Major Barnard, of McClellan's staff, have been made Brigadier Generals. There are now some seventy Brigadiers, a third of whom have been appointed since the adjournment of the Senate.

There was a general review of the thirteen Pennsylvania regiments, constituting the "reserves" of that State, at Tenallytown, this morning, where they form a division by themselves under Gen. McCall. Gen. McClellan and staff, the Prince de Joinville, and the Baltimore Bonaparte, were present; the latter, however, being unnoticed.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21, 1861.

The train from Jefferson City to-night, brings no intelligence in regard to matters at Lexington, later than that which was received to-day from Kansas City last night. I am informed, however, that the military authorities have received information that Mulligan has succeeding in retreating from Lexington, and has effected a junction with Sturgis in some manner. Although this information comes from a creditable source, it seems rather improbable.

The rumors in regard to McCulloch's advance are growing beautifully less. His whereabouts are very uncertain.

Nothing had been heard at Jefferson City up to noon to-day in regard to the steamers which left there for Lexington on Wednesday.

There is great military activity being displayed here. There have been large movements of troops in various directions to-day. It is the general opinion among military men that Gen. Price will be bagged ere many days have elapsed.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 21, 1861.

We have late and reliable intelligence from Kentucky to the effect that Gen. Buckner, at the head of 7000 rebels, was advancing into Kentucky, and had arrived at Elizabethtown, and was marching towards Louisville. The secessionists are represented as being well organized and armed. Twelve hundred of their force is cavalry, and they have 21 pieces of artillery. The Hero of Sumter, Gen. Robert Anderson, will meet the recreants, and act upon the noble decision Kentucky has made in favor of the Union.

It is reported that all the rebel troops have left Memphis.

Before leaving North Missouri, Gen. Pope reconstructed the entire military organization of his district, and his orders are of such a character as will secure uninterrupted communication over the North Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, the permanent occupation of St. Joseph, and extermination of the villains who have defied the efforts of the forces heretofore sent against them. His plans, if executed, have ere this secured the command at Lexington with sufficient means to assume an offensive position.

The following general order was issued from the Executive Department to-day:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, HEAD QUARTERS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Governor, desirous of accommodating and encouraging the patriotic and loyal citizens of the northern part of the State, and of affording them every reasonable facility for mustering their volunteer forces into the service at some convenient place, it is hereby ordered that the counties of Lake, McHenry, Boone, Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll, Ogle, De Kalb, Kane, Cook, Du Page, Will, Kendall, La Salle, Lee, Bureau, Whiteside, Rock Island, Henry, Grundy, Kankakee, Putnam, Iroquois and Livingston, are hereby declared to constitute a separate Military District, to be known as THE NORTHERN DISTRICT.

A camp is hereby ordered to be established at Chicago, at which place all troops now being organized, or which may be hereafter raised, with the exception of certain companies already assigned to regiments at Camp Butler, will rendezvous. Col. J. H. Tucker is hereby appointed Commandant, and Milton O. Higgins Adjutant of said camp.

The Quartermaster General and Commissary General will take notice of the foregoing order, and take the necessary steps for giving it effect.

The organization of the regiments and all the affairs of said camp will be under the same supervision of the Governor as at Camp Butler.

(Signed) RICHARD YATES, Governor.

The remaining field officers of the Sixth Cavalry were appointed to-day: Wm. Kellogg, Colonel; Cyrus Hall of Shelbyville, First Major, and Jonas Rawalt, Second Major. Edward Prince of Quincy was appointed Lieut. Colonel several days since, and organized the regiment, which has made excellent progress in drill.

Col. Hovey's Normal and Col. Wm. P. Carlin's 38th Regiments, heretofore ordered from Camp Butler, have arrived at St. Louis. Both regiments were thoroughly equipped and supplied with camp equipage by Quartermaster General Wood, and have been armed at St. Louis. Col. Hovey's command has moved to Ironton, Mo.

CAIRO AND PADUCAH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] CAIRO, Sept. 21.

The gunboats Tyler and Lexington, accompanied by the steamers W. H. B., January and Robert Roy, carrying the 8th and 17th Illinois and the 3d Iowa regiments, went down the river to-day in search of masked batteries. The expedition went within sight of the rebel encampment on Chalk Bluff, four or five miles from Columbus. On the way down the gunboats threw shells upon either shore, but got no reply. The expedition returned about dark, no batteries being found.

Capt. McAtee, of Company I, 10th regiment, while out scouting from Fort Holt, was fired at by a concealed enemy, last night, at a point a mile below, and the shot went through his coat sleeve, grazing the arm. A party afterwards went out in force, but made no discoveries of the rebels.

A fleet of seven steamers, with a hundred and fifty barges in tow, arrived at Paducah Thursday. It is said that a pontoon bridge is to be thrown across the Ohio at that place. The troops there are in good condition. Business houses and most of the dwelling places are closed, and but few citizens remain in the place. No rebels near.

All quiet here and at Bird's Point.

[To the Associated Press.]

CAIRO, Sept. 21.—A skirmish took place yesterday afternoon below Fort Holt, between Company I, 10th Regiment, and a small party of rebels. Capt. McAtee of that company was slightly wounded in the left arm. The rebels were defeated, and retreated back towards Merryville.

To-day, the gun boats Tyler and Lexington went down the river, searching for masked batteries. The expedition went to within sight of the rebel camp on Chalk Bluff, but found no batteries.

All quiet here and in this vicinity.

Thirty-Seventh Illinois Regiment at St. Louis.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21, 1861.

The Fremont Rifles (37th Illinois), have arrived all well.

Up to this time (10 A. M.) there is nothing authentic from Col. Mulligan. JULIUS WHITE.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Proclamations of Gen. Anderson and Gov. Magoffin—Rebels at Bowling Green.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21.—The following proclamations has just been issued.

KENTUCKIANS! Called by the Legislature of this, my native State, I hereby assume command of this department. I come to enforce, not to make laws, and God willing, to protect your property and your lives. The enemies of our country have dared to invade our soil. Kentucky is in danger. She has vainly striven to keep peace with her neighbors. Our State is now invaded by those who professed to be her friends, but who now seek to conquer her. No true son of Kentucky can longer hesitate as to his duty to his State and country. The invaders must, and God willing, they shall be expelled. The leader of the hostile forces who now approaches is, I regret to say, a Kentuckian, making war on Kentucky and Kentuckians. Let all past differences of opinion be overlooked. Every one who now rallies to the support of our Union, and of our State, is a friend. Rally, then, my countrymen, around the flag our fathers loved which has shielded us so long.

I call you to arms for self-defence and for the protection of all that is dear to freemen. Let us trust in God, and do our duty, as did our fathers.

[Signed] ROBERT ANDERSON, Brigadier General U. S. A.

Gov. Magoffin has also issued his proclamation ordering Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purpose contemplated by the recent resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature, in reference to the expulsion of invaders, and Gen. Crittenden has ordered the militia to be mustered forthwith into service.

Hamilton Pope, Brig. Gen. of the Home Guards (loyal), also calls upon the people of each ward in Louisville to meet this afternoon and organize into companies for the protection of the city.

The *Evening Bulletin* says seven or eight thousand Confederate troops, with 21 cannon, arrived at Bowling Green on Wednesday, taking a cannon and one hundred and twenty stand of arms belonging to the Bowling Green Home Guard, and sent 6 cannon and 2,000 men to Gen. Roger W. Hanson, the Confederate commander on Green River.

In and About Washington.

[Special to N. Y. Post.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—A messenger who has just arrived from the Chain Bridge reports that all was quiet at that point this forenoon.

A rebel deserter has just come in from Munson's Hill. He brings the news that Beauregard has promised the North Carolina and South Carolina regiments of his armies that they should be led to battle before the first of October or be permitted to go home.

The position assumed towards this country by the Spanish Government is not satisfactory. A diplomatic correspondence is now in progress between the State Department and the Spanish Minister.

A telegram received yesterday by a prominent officer of the government, dated Indianapolis, says that Gov. Morton and Col. Wood left for Louisville on the 19th inst., on a special train, with guns and ammunition. The Government has ordered the Home Guards and regiments on the border to hold themselves in readiness. It is further added that 10,000 additional troops could leave that State in twenty-four hours.

The Government accepts the tender of military services by the Count of Paris, and the Duc de Chartres. They will probably enter Gen. McClellan's staff. The young Count Penthieve, son of the Prince de Joinville, on the U. S. Naval Academy. He is 16 years old. Maj. Bensenwein, late aid-de-camp to Garibaldi, has to-day been commissioned in the military service.

There is yet no definite action in regard to Maj. Gen. Fremont's administration of affairs in Missouri, the questions involved being of a delicate and complicated character. The indications are, however, that if he shall not be superseded in his command, which now seems probable, other arrangements, of an important bearing will be made having in view the public welfare. Nothing beyond what is here stated can be reliably ascertained, for the reason already mentioned.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The *Star* reports that Prince Salm Salm has certainly been appointed Colonel of the regiment of Kentucky cavalry now here.

[Special to the Commercial Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Private advices from Kentucky are very encouraging.

Col. E. D. Baker has been appointed a Maj. General of volunteers.

From Darnestown on the Potomac—Personal Exploits—Artillery Practice.

DARNESTOWN, Sept. 21.—Yesterday an unauthorized scouting party from the Thirty-fourth N. Y. Regiment, went across the Potomac near the mouth of the Seneca, and were attacked by a superior party of the enemy. One of our men was killed outright and several were wounded. One of the latter was shot through the cheek, but fled pursued by the attacking party. On reaching a creek, he threw in his gun and plunged in himself, laying on his back and resting his head upon a stone, with his mouth and nostrils above the water. He evaded his pursuers, and after three hours submersion he crawled to the shore of the river. His companions, who were concealed on the Maryland side, discovered and rescued him while making a vain attempt to swim across. These incursions, which can be productive of no good to our cause, are condemned by experienced officers.

The 2nd Rhode Island battery, stationed near the mouth of the Seneca, shelled yesterday an encampment of rebels nearly opposite, and it is belived several were killed. The enemy did not respond, probably for the want of artillery.

This morning at daylight, it was discovered by Gen. Stone's pickets, near Conrad's Ferry, that the enemy during the previous night had commenced and partially constructed an entrenchment on the Virginia side, about five hundred feet from the slope, facing the river. One of our light batteries opened upon it about 9 o'clock, and after twenty or thirty rounds nothing was to be seen of the enemy, and but little of the results of their labors.

For some days past conversations have been held between our own and the rebel pickets, from which it has been discovered that the latter belong to the 2d Richmond cavalry, who were anxious to exchange late Richmond papers for the leading Union journals, but our pickets declined.

DARNESTOWN, Sept. 21.—Yesterday several shells were thrown at the enemy at Edwards' Ferry, when they disappeared. Nothing new has transpired along the line of the Potomac. An order has been issued to reduce personal baggage to the lowest possible standard.

Escape of Prisoners from Richmond.—From Fortress Monroe.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 18th inst says more Federal prisoners have escaped. The same paper also contains a report that Gen. Lee had captured General Reynolds whilst he was passing from one Federal camp to another. This story is doubtless all bosh.

The Old Point boat brings no news.

The withdrawal of Com. Stringham from the Minnesota, excited much comment, and there was general regret at Fort Monroe.

Com. Goldsbrough, of the Brazil squadron, is to be flag officer at Hampton.

Another Guest at Fort Lafayette.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—This morning Jno. Bestman, a citizen of Portland, Me., was brought on here in custody of the Deputy Marshal of that district. The accused stands charged with high treason, with using seditious language against the United States of America and the President thereof; also with treasonable complicity with the Southern rebels and their agents in Liverpool and other parts of Europe. It is said that letters and papers were found in the baggage and on the person of the accused justifying the rigorous measures adopted. He was sent to Fort Lafayette.

More Federal Victories in Western Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—General Reynolds, who was at Cheat Mountain, has, the telegraph states, driven the rebels from their position, killing nearly 100 of them.

Col. Kimball, of the 14th Indiana Regiment, was surrounded twice, but repulsed the rebels with great gallantry and with small loss to us. The date of the action is not mentioned.

Sunday's Dispatches.

SUNDAY NIGHT—12 O'CLOCK.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22—10½ P. M.

We as yet, at half past ten o'clock, have no dispatches or intelligence in regard to Lexington. In this case no news is good news, for had the rebels succeeded in getting possession of the place they would not spare horse flesh in getting the news through to their friends here.

Gen.ls McKinstry, Pope, Sigel, and Asboth, have been assigned to the command of divisions, and Cols. Davis, Mulligan, and Totten have been placed on duty in command of Brigades, the Regiments composing which to be hereafter designated.

Gen. Fremont will now take the field in person.

Gen. Thomas L. Price, of Jefferson City, has received a Brigadier General's commission, and is to take command at Jefferson. Gen. Davis will go forward. Gen. Price is a member of the State Convention and was a prominent candidate for the office of Provisional Governor. The Convention is called together again to meet here on the 10th of October.

THE LATEST.

The Stars and Stripes Still Flying at Lexington.

[To the Associated Press.]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22—11 P. M.—A special to the *Democrat* from Hamilton says a report from Camden, nine miles above Lexington, states that the stars and stripes were still flying over Mulligan's fortifications at 6 o'clock Saturday morning.

MULLIGAN'S COMMAND.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22—7 o'clock P. M.

There is no reason to believe that Col. Mulligan has surrendered. Reinforcements are pushing toward him from four different directions and will probably relieve him.

[This is semi-official and reliable.—EDS. TRIBUNE.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1861.

Forney's *Sunday Chronicle* says that it has authority for saying that the Administration has never entertained the idea of the removal of Maj. Gen. Fremont; and that he is as high in the confidence of the Government as when he set out upon his mission. *Per contra*, a member of the Cabinet wonders what "authority" the *Chronicle* has, and calls the question of removal undecided. He says the inclination of the Cabinet is against the General, though not on account of his proclamation. It is believed here among unprejudiced parties that the Blairs and many of the officers of the army are against him, but that the people, and it is thought the President, favor him. Quarter-Master Meigs, who has just returned from St. Louis, reports him acting with great energy; but it is understood that he says that the expenditures of the Departments are unwarrantably heavy. His hold on the great masses of the West, the great popularity of his proclamation, and the difficulty of finding a successor, make his removal a dangerous experiment in times like these; and it is not at all probable that the Administration will attempt it. In the recent withdrawal of so large a number of troops from his command, some find reason to think that there is a disposition to weaken him, and force his resignation.

Capt. Lingenfelle, of the Oregon Company (B) of Baker's California Regiment, while out scouting with five men, was killed by a party of rebels in ambush. Sergeant Hines caught him while he was falling, and shot his assassin. The pickets returned for the body and found his sword and pistols had been stolen.

Gen. Heintzelman will probably have a brigade under Gen. McCall.

Twenty sailors—all experienced gunners—were sent yesterday from Alexandria to the Mississippi flotilla.

No naval expedition has yet sailed, but vast preparations are making.

I am assured by members of Gen. McClellan's staff most likely to know, that he has made no order, general or special, for the return of fugitive slaves. He will not show his hand until necessity demands.

Gen. Ward B. Burnett has been made a Brigadier General.

A spy in the disguise of a beggar was arrested to-day in this city. There is now an excellent detective police force here, under whose vigilant eyes these fellows must pass.

The question of adding tobacco to soldier's rations is debated here. Gen. McClellan favors it.

C. W. Leboutillier, of the Minnesota First, with six other Surgeons of the New York regiments, released on parole, arrived here to-night.

Major Valentine Bowerwein, of Garibaldi's staff, commissioned as Major in the Fifty-eighth Ohio, starts for his regiment to-morrow, Courie is made Lieut. Colonel; Hultman and Vejezuk receive Captains' commissions; Brobender, a Lieutenant's commission; Count de Paris, and Duc de Chartres have offered their services, and are accepted.

G. W. Stipp, of Illinois, and D. W. Bliss, of Michigan, are appointed Brigade Surgeons.

DRAFTING IN IOWA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] DUBUQUE, Sept. 22.

Drafting for the army begins in this State to-morrow. Orders for that purpose were issued on Saturday.

In and About Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—A young man, a native of Kentucky, just escaped from the rebel army, had an interview with the Secretary of War. He was at Bull Run, and says Beauregard has now 185,000 men at Manassas, and evidently all well clothed and shod, and paid promptly. The Virginia troops are paid in Virginia bank bills, and others in gold, and according to his statement are abundantly supplied with everything.—[The numbers, condition and pay are grossly exaggerated.—EDS. TRIB.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The N. Y. *Herald's* dispatch says: "It is generally conceded that there will be no battle unless it is our wish. There are no batteries at White House or Mathias Point."

The *Times's* dispatch says that three or four pickets, belonging to the Michigan Second, have been killed near Chain Bridge.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—A number of distinguished foreign officers have been commissioned in the United States Army. It is understood that Ward B. Burnett, of Kentucky, has been commissioned Brigadier General of volunteers.

The Secretary of State, in reply to memorials asking the attention of the Government to what they call treasonable matter in Russell's letter (Aug. 10th) to the London *Times*, says that it has been the habit of the Government to take no notice of representations, however obnoxious, by the press of foreign nations. This Government has only recognized as worthy of observation the language and actions of the executive organs of foreign States, and says the publication complained of had not arrested the attention of himself or any member of the administration; that these representations stand upon the individual authority of the person making them. The Government of the United States does not depend on the good will or favor of foreign nations, but upon the just support of the American people; that it seems to him that censure ought to fall on those papers which reproduce these articles in this country, rather than on the foreigners who wrote the articles for remote publication. Finally, interference with the press, even in case of existing insurrection, can only be justified on grounds of public danger.

The Secretary of State has issued circulars in order to prevent the seizure of property belonging to citizens of insurrectionary States, not warranted by the acts of Congress relating to that subject, and directs the special attention of the United States Marshals to the provisions of these acts.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 21.—Several Surgeons captured by the rebels at Bull Run, were released on parole, and arrived to-day from Norfolk. They are accompanied by Mr. Day, special correspondent of the London *Herald*. Until lately there were 1300 federal prisoners at Richmond, and recently many have been sent to New Orleans.

Beauregard's headquarters are at Fairfax Court House, and Johnston's at Winchester. It was not supposed the rebels would attack Washington.

The Merrimac at Norfolk was fast being converted into a floating battery. There were about 4000 troops at Norfolk.

From Jefferson City.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 21.—Gov. Gamble to-day issued the following call to the Convention:

The exigencies of the State require, in my judgment, the re-assembling of the State Convention. Therefore I, Hamilton R. Gamble, Governor of the State of Missouri, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Convention, do hereby call the Convention of the State to assemble at the Mercantile Library Hall, in the city of St. Louis, on the 10th of October next, to adopt such measures as the welfare of the State may require.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the State, at Jefferson City, this 21st day of September, A. D. 1861.

[Signed] H. R. GAMBLE.

By the Governor. M. OLIVER, Sec'y.

No news from Lexington to-day. The steamer War Eagle arrived from above this evening. This steamer, together with the Iatan, with the Indiana 22d and 18th aboard, accompanied the steamers White Cloud and Desmoines, with the Indiana 26th, as high up the river as Cambridge, where they captured the steamer Sunshine, seized a short time since by Green. They encountered no rebel troops. Union flags were flying at Glasgow. The War Eagle and Iatan returned from Cambridge, the former to this city and the latter to Boonville. The White Cloud and Desmoines went on up the river to reinforce Lexington. While all four boats were laying up for the night, a short distance below Glasgow, two detachments were sent out to reconnoiter. They encountered each other, each mistaking the other for the enemy, fired, and before their mistake was discovered, four men were killed and several wounded. Among the wounded is Maj. Gordon James, of the Indiana 22d. He was brought down to this place. His wound, though severe, is not considered mortal.

The Battle of Blue Mills.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—The following account of the battle at Blue Mills is derived from an authentic source: Lieut. Col. Scott, with 570 men of the 3rd Iowa and one piece of artillery, left Cameron on Monday in pursuit of the rebels who left St. Joseph on the Friday previous. Lieut. Scott arrived at Liberty, Clay county, on the morning of the 17th, and moved from that place at 1 P. M. At 3 o'clock he fell in with the enemy, 4,500 in number, occupying a strong position. Our skirmishers received a galling fire, and slowly retreated to our main body, when the action became general. Our six-pounder was brought to bear on the enemy, and a few shots fired, which proved destructive. At this time a heavy fire opened on our single gun, killing one gunner and wounding two others. On this several other gunners abandoned the gun, carrying off the primer and matches, rendering the piece useless. The action was continued an hour, when our column was slowly withdrawn to move to open grounds, bringing off the wounded and dragging away the gun by hand, all our horses having been killed or badly wounded. About this time Col. Smith, who left St. Joseph with about 1,400 men about the time Scott left Cameron for the same purpose, joined the latter, having pushed forward his mounted men and artillery at a rapid pace on receiving a message from Scott, ten miles back, that he was advancing on the enemy; but it being night, their men completely exhausted and the enemy reported strongly entrenched in a thicket, impassable except by a narrow road, a further attack was postponed until morning.

Early on the following day an advance was made by the combined forces, but on arriving at Blue Mills they found the enemy had crossed the river before daylight, taking the road toward Lexington.

The following is a partial list of the 3d Iowa killed and wounded: Major Stone (slightly wounded.) Co. A—Capt. O'Neil (slightly,) Lieut. Duane (severely,) privates W. H. Munger, E. W. Critchfield, P. J. McCafferty (severely,) Andrew Murray (missing.) Co. B—Lieut. Hobbs, Sergeant Woods (seriously,) privates Robbins, Hart and Woodruff (seriously.) Co. C—Corporal Hunting (seriously,) privates Droane, Maddox and Squires (missing.) Co. D—Capt. Willet (seriously,) Lieut. Anderson (mortally,) private Mills (severely) and Frank (missing.) Co. D—Corporal McCowan (seriously,) privates Guthrie and Hill (severely.) Co. F—Lieut. Brown (slightly,) Corporal Davis, (seriously,) privates Winnell, Isham, Lounden, and Hamel, (seriously), and Nolan, (killed.) Co. G—Privates Owen, McCullough, (seriously), Michael, Lalley, McCullough, (missing.) Co. H—Capt. Warren, Lieut. Fuller, (severely,) privates Gamble and McClure, (severely), Barbour and Werner, (dangerously,) and Corporal Locy (missing). Co. I—Lt. Knight, Sergeant Forney, Corporal Bartick, musician Bascombe, (seriously,) Privates Buell, Carter, Delph, Hawks, Pepper, Russell, Stocks, Wilcox, Welty, Wilbourne (severely,) Lawlan, Merrifield (dangerously.) Washburne (mortally), Darlan, Bedell, Mix, Brownell (killed), Davenport (severely.) Total killed, 5; wounded, 84; missing, 6.

Three of the missing are supposed to be in the hands of the enemy, and the balance killed. In addition to the loss of the 3rd Iowa, there were six Home Guards and one artillerist killed, among them Capt. Cupp, and about ten wounded. Four of these Home Guards were killed in the skirmish about two hours before the battle.

It is perhaps proper to state that Gen. Pope's orders to Scott were to remain at Liberty until joined by Smith, but learning on his arrival at that place that the enemy were five miles distant, he sent a messenger to Smith with word to that effect, and pushed on and gave the rebels battle.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Legislature—The Ohio 49th in Louisville.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 22.—The proceedings of the Legislature are unimportant.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.—There is no news from below. There is no telegraphic communication south of Lebanon Junction.

The 49th Ohio arrived here this morning. On passing the head quarters of Gen. Anderson, at the Louisville Hotel, they were addressed by the General in a brief but patriotic speech, which was enthusiastically cheered and happily responded to by Col. Gibson, in command. The officers of the regiment subsequently dined at the hotel by invitation of the proprietors.

A Fight Between Kentucky Home Guards and Zollicoffer's Rebels.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 22.—A skirmish took place between the Home Guards and some of Zollicoffer's men, at Barboursville, on Wednesday. No damage. The fight was resumed on Thursday. Seven Confederates and three horses were killed. One Home Guard received six wounds, not fatal, and one Home Guard was taken prisoner. Thirty-seven Home Guards and three hundred Confederates were in the engagement.

The *Bulletin* learns that Humphrey Marshall is at Liberty, Owen county, guarded by 800 secessionists, who fear his arrest.

Two miles of the Covington & Lexington railroad were torn up yesterday near Cynthiana.

A special train went from Frankfort to Lexington to-day, guarded by a detachment of home guards.

The Latest from Western Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.—An intelligent passenger from Elizabethtown to-day reports that 1,500 of Buckner's forces, mostly from Harding county, Ky., are eight miles south of that place, and that the bulk of his force is still at Bowling Green. Each party seem to be gaining reinforcements at various points.

A party of fifty men went to Salt River yesterday to prevent the transmission of contraband goods southward through that channel.

The *Bulletin's* correspondent says the Lebanon train yesterday brought in Matt Jouett, W. Woodruff, Fisher Henry, Wm. Smith and Wm. Tarfles, prisoners, who had escaped from the confederates. Jouett is Deputy United States Marshal, and was released by Buckner.

The railroad from Bowling Green to Nolan is guarded by the Confederates, who have a force of 600 collected from the vicinity of Nolan.

Great enthusiasm is manifested by the successive arrival of Federal troops from the North, destined to form a portion of our advance.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Saxony.

The steamer Saxony from Liverpool 10th, has arrived.

The policy of sending reinforcements to Canada is questioned, and the movements of troops therefore suspended.

It is expected that a combined Anglo-French military and naval expedition against Mexico will be organized, to obtain redress for injuries to British and French interests.

Wheat advanced 2@3d; corn a trifle higher; provisions heavy.

It is rumored the U. S. Minister at Brussels made a proposition to Garibaldi to take a commission in the Federal army, and that he had accepted under certain restrictions.

Manchester advices unfavorable, and prices dull and declining.

Political Prisoners Going to Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—Orders have been issued from Washington to Capt. Kendll, Quartermaster at this port, directing him to provide quarters and rations on George Island, in this harbor, for 100 political prisoners. The prisoners are expected to arrive in a few days.

From the Upper Potomac.

DARNESVILLE, Md., Sept. 19.—There has been no serious demonstration on the part of the Confederates within the past 48 hours, and as far as can be learned everything along the Upper Potomac remains in a state of quiet to-night.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A BROTHER OF GEN. GRANT.—The Anoka (Minnesota) *Republican* of the 14th, has the announcement of the death of Mr. S. S. Grant, a brother of Gen. U. S. Grant, now at Paducah, Kentucky. The deceased was traveling for his health. He died at the New England House, Anoka, on Tuesday, the 13th, just twelve hours after his arrival, of consumption. His remains, in charge of a younger brother, started for Covington, Kentucky, on Thursday, where his father resides.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

TO RENT—The large, new Store No. 226 NORTH CLARK STREET, suitable for a Dry-Goods, Grocery, Boot and Shoe or Crockery Store. For particulars inquire of KNAUER & MALCOLM, Ewing's Block, North Clark street, or on the premises.

WANTED—A Situation in a Wholesale Dry-Goods House. The advertiser has been ten years in one of the largest houses in Philadelphia. Can influence a large and valuable trade. Address "SALESMAN," at Tremont House.

WANTED—A young lady wishes a Situation as Saleswoman in a dry-goods or millinery store. Will give good references. Address Box 3686, Chicago.

LOST, about the 1st of September, a valuable plain DIAMOND PIN. The finder will be paid the cost of the Pin as a reward by returning it to this office.

FOUND—In Ottawa, during the sitting of the late Episcopal Convention, a large gold LOCKET, with Pencil Case, Key and Chain. In the locket, on one side, is the likeness of a clergyman with gown and bands, and on the other that of a lady. For further information apply to Rev. T. N. BENEDICT, Ottawa.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! Revolvers of all kinds. Officers' Swords, Belts, Sashes, &c. Bowie Knives and Military Goods. Gun Material. Sole agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition. GEO. T. ABBEY, 131 Lake street.

BOARDING.—Board with pleasant rooms, suitable for accommodating gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, may be obtained at 223 and 225 South Clark street. It is also a convenient location for day boarders as it is only a few moments' walk from the Post-Office.

DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, by a competent Dressmaker, employment by the day or week. Would prefer a steady situation as seamstress in a private family. Best of city references, if required. Apply by letter to "M. M. C." P. O. Box 3808. Has no objection to going into the country.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One of Fairbanks' Platform Scales, weighing 2500 lbs. May be seen at No. 13 LaSalle st., old Custom House building.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—This is the time for the Fall Setting of the Strawberry. Wishing to extend the field culture of the "WILSON'S SEEDLING," We will sell for a low cash price, or take pay for the Plants in a portion of the crop. 161 South Water st. H. P. STANLEY.

WANTED—ALL THE WISCONSIN STUMPTAIL CURRENCY That is offered for sale in the Chicago market, AT HIGHER RATES (Payable in gold) than the published "Brokers' Bank Note List." Do not sell at the "quotations" till you see my rates.

I still pay high rates for Illinois Discredited Currency, Notwithstanding the efforts of "Wild Cat Brokers" to "Bull" me out of the market.

COUNTRY BANKERS & MERCHANTS May always rely upon high rates and prompt returns of large or small remittances.

JAMES BOYD, 38 South Clark street, Exchange Bank Building (entrance at iron steps south end of building).

1861. TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE. TIME AND INSURANCE SAVED VIA CHICAGO, PORT SARNIA AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY LINE.

[illegible] TIME AND INSURANCE will be less by this than by any other line [illegible]. For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, 7 and 9 River street, or to A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

DISCREDITED Illinois and Wisconsin Money WANTED. CHECKS ON THE MARINE BANK Wanted. Exchange on New York and Gold For Sale. E. K. WILLARD & CO., Cor. Lake and Clark-sts.

THE STANDARD AND Presbyterian Expositor, A WEEKLY JOURNAL, Devoted to the interests of the Presbyterian Church. Published simultaneously in Philadelphia and Chicago. Rev. ALBERT NEVIN D.D., Editor, 168 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia. Rev. E. D. MORTON, Associate Editor. Offices at 170 South Clark street, Chicago. Entrance through the Bookstore of W. G. Holmes.

BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. A COMBINATION OF Iron, Sherry Wine and Peruvian Bark. Forming the most POWERFUL TONIC, POWERFUL INVIGORATOR, Powerful Digestive Cordial known [illegible]. SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, 94 Lake st., opposite Tremont House.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue through bills of lading from the West to Liverpool for all descriptions of Produce at very low rates [illegible]. JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Chicago. M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

BIRD CAGES!—BIRD CAGES! BIRD CAGES! BIRD CAGES! AND FISHING TACKLE, FISHING TACKLE, FISHING TACKLE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, At Peugeot's Great Variety Store, No. 111 RANDOLPH STREET, KINGSBURY BLOCK.

MILITARY OFFICERS TAKE NOTICE.—Swords just received. Belts and Sashes made to order. SHOULDER STRAPS and CAP ORNAMENTS [illegible].

MR. DYE'S PIANO AND VOCAL CLASSES meet as follows: [illegible]

WOOD AND COAL.—1,000 Cords Long Body HICKORY, MAPLE AND BEECH WOOD, FOR SALE LOW. 500 Tons Choice HAZLETON, LEHIGH, LARGE AND SMALL ERIE COAL. A. B. MEEKER, Dock foot of North Market street.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE:

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion	$ .50
One Square, each subsequent day, ($2.00)	[illegible]
One Square, two weeks, (6w $7.00)	[illegible]
One Square, one month, (3m $9.00)	[illegible]
One Square, three months, (4m $15.00)	[illegible]
One Square, six months, (9m $25.00)	20.00
One Square, one year	30.00

☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.

☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:
$1 00 per Square, each week, for first month.
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Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, CHICAGO, ILL.

IMMENSE STOCK OF CUSTOM-MADE READY-MADE CLOTHING AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Will sell for cash, ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24th and 25th, commencing at 9½ o'clock each day, At their Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn st. The most attractive and extensive stock of new, fresh Eastern made Clothing ever offered, consisting of an elegant assortment of Business, Frock, and Over Coats, Vests and Pants of every kind of material. This Clothing has been got up with great care, is regular and full sizes, material of the best quality, well made and trimmed. The style and cut are Well Adapted to the Western Trade. All of which will be sold in such lots as will come within the reach of the city and country dealers. Sale without reserve. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF New and Second-hand Furniture AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will hold their next regular sale of Furniture On SATURDAY, Sept. 28th, at 9 1-2 O'CLOCK, At their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO, Auct'rs.

STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, Wool Hats, Shawls, &c., &c., AT AUCTION, BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Will sell for cash, ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, At their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street. 80 pieces Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Satinetts; 50 pieces Wool Over Coating; [illegible] Wool Socks, Muslins, Linens, Ginghams [illegible] together with a great variety of other goods. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auct'rs.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will hold their next regular Boot and Shoe sale to the trade, on ON THURSDAY, OCT. 3d, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, At their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, (Opposite the Tremont House.) Country merchants dealing in shoes, will find it to their advantage to attend our regular sales. The goods will compare favorably in quality and style with any wholesale stock in the city. All of which without reserve. Terms Cash, par funds. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL CARPETS, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, Sept. 24th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 42 Lake street, a large assortment of Household Furniture of all kinds for PARLOR, BEDROOM AND DINING-ROOM, ELEGANT MARBLE-TOP CHAMBER SUITS, In Mahogany, Oak and Walnut. [illegible] GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY TRADE SALE OF CHINA CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, Silver-Plated Castors, Japaned Waiters, &c., AT AUCTION, By H. ALEXANDER, at his rooms, 107 Dearborn street. On WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. precisely, and will be continued on FRIDAY, 27th [illegible]

BY S. NICKERSON. Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK, THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods; Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Groceries, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON. Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

AUCTION SALE, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street. On MONDAY, Sept. 23, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, and FRIDAY, Sept. 27, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Under Shirts, Pants, Wool Socks and Hats [illegible]. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

JEWETT & CO.'S SALES, At 56 Dearborn Street. TUESDAY, Sept. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., 50 boxes Candles, 50 coils Manilla Rope, 75 bbls Liquors, 50 bxs Tobacco, 100 packages pure Axle Grease, [illegible] Wines, Cigars, Flour, &c., &c.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 107 Dearborn Street, HUGH ALEXANDER. Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built iron steamships CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, BOSPHORUS. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. [illegible] For further information apply to CLEGHORN [illegible] & CO., General Western Agents, 12 LaSalle street, Chicago. ☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND FARES To Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Liverpool, &c., &c. BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. Four Trains leave Chicago daily for all parts of Canada and New England. WEEKLY MAIL STEAMERS Between MONTREAL and ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND. For tickets or particulars apply by letter or personally to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake st., Chicago. WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

FORSYTH'S OIL, CARBON OIL, REGENT OIL, DOWNER'S OIL, Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps, AT NOBLE'S LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 170 LAKE STREET 170

PEACHES, PLUMS, &c., To be had in any quantity, AT SUMMER PRICES. VAN SCHAACK, 47—State Street—47 SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEAKETTLE, Has a large stock of FRUIT JARS FOR 1861, IN GLASS, EARTHEN AND TIN. Jelly Pots, Enameled Preserve Kettles, &c. Cement Sealing Wax for sealing up Old Cans. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1861.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE CONTRABANDS?

The President's letter to Fremont has raised a question as to what shall be done with the "contraband" slaves in Fortress Monroe. Gen. Wool, the commandant, has written to the War Department for instructions on the subject. If no slaves but those who have been employed in hostility to the United States are to be confiscated, Gen. Wool naturally wants to know what he shall do with the 2,000 who have sought protection within his lines? A dispatch states that a portion of them will be sent to Washington to work on the entrenchments and render other aid to the army. But this very judicious employment of the fugitives is no approach to a solution of the question of their legal status. Are they to be declared free? or remanded to their rebel claimants? or held as slaves by the Federal authorities? It is hardly probable that the General Government intends to become a Slave owner. Under Fremont's proclamation and Butler's contraband doctrine, there was no difficulty in the way. The Slave of the rebel escaping within our lines was confiscated, and as the Federal Government is not a Slaveholder, the fugitive necessarily became free. So said General Butler. In the other case, if the owner of the slave became a traitor and rebel, and raised his hand against his country or took an active part with the enemies of the Republic in the field, his property was declared confiscated and his slaves were declared free men. This was Fremont's style of dealing with parricides. What the Administration will do with the 2,000 slaves of Virginia rebels now on its hands, and the tens of thousands who will hereafter flock to the army for protection when it marches southward, is a puzzling question. It has evidently hampered itself by the position taken in the letter emasculating the Pathfinder's proclamation.

It is alleged by the pro-slavery and semi-secession sheets, that Fremont issued his proclamation without authority or precedent, and solely upon his individual responsibility, and that he had no reason to suppose that it would meet the approval of the Administration. But this charge is untrue. Gen. Fremont had before him the carefully worded letter of instruction from the War Department to Gen. Butler which he knew must have received the sanction of the Executive and his Cabinet. That document laid the foundation for the proclamation. It furnished the authority for the position assumed by Gen. Fremont, and he doubtless supposed that the ground he had assumed was in the line of safe precedents—that the spirit and tendency of the Administration were in the direction he had gone. Secretary Cameron's letter to Gen. Butler bears date Aug. 11, while Fremont's proclamation is dated Aug. 31—three weeks afterwards.

A quotation from the Secretary of War's letter will remind our readers of the tenor and effect of that document. He says:

No question can arise as to fugitives from service within the States in which the authority of the Union is fully acknowledged, the ordinary form of official proceedings must be respected by military and civil authorities alike for the enforcement of legal forms. But in *States wholly or in part under insurrectionary control*, where the laws of the United States are so far opposed and resisted that they cannot be *effectually enforced*, it is obvious that the rights dependent upon the execution of those laws *must temporarily fail*, and it is equally obvious that the rights dependent on the laws of the State within which military operations are conducted, *must be necessarily subordinate to the military exigencies created by the insurrection, if not wholly forfeited by the treasonable conduct of parties claiming them.*

After referring to the act of Congress of Aug. 6, which confiscates slaves used for insurrectionary purposes, Secretary Cameron proceeds to make a practical application of the general principles above quoted. He says that a different question is presented in respect to persons escaping from loyal masters in revolted States, and after discussing the matter at some length says:

Under these circumstances it seems quite clear that the substantial rights of loyal masters are still best protected by receiving such fugitives, as well as *fugitives from disloyal masters*, into the service of the United States, and employing them under such organizations and such occupations as circumstances may suggest or require. * * *

Upon the return of peace Congress will, doubtless, properly provide for all the persons it has received into the service of the Union, and for a just compensation to loyal masters. In this way only, it would seem, can the duty and safety of the Government and the just rights of all be fully reconciled and harmonized.

You will, therefore, consider yourself instructed to govern your future action in respect to fugitives from service by the premises herein stated.

It will be observed that he "instructs" Gen. Butler to receive even the fugitives from loyal masters, and to retain them till the war is over. As to slaves of rebel masters, he is instructed to receive them without hesitation or condition, and there is no intimation in the instructions that the rebels will ever be allowed to reclaim them. On the contrary, the inference is irresistible, that while Congress will compensate the loyal masters, the fugitives of rebels will be made free.

The first extract takes the precise grounds that we have been arguing in these columns, that in States under insurrectionary control civil laws—Congressional as well as State, must be subordinate to the military exigencies created by the rebellion. And the rights which would be secure and protected by the civil laws and magistrates, in a state of peace, become wholly forfeited by the treasonable conduct of the parties aiding and abetting such insurrection. This doctrine laid down by the Secretary of War, is perfectly sound, and Gen. Fremont acted in accordance with it in good faith, when he issued his proclamation against the miscreants who are trampling laws and constitutions under foot.

KENTUCKY.

A great deal of fuss is being made by certain journals about the dire effect that Fremont's proclamation would have had on Kentucky, if it had not been countermanded. The answer to that is, that the proclamation never applied to Kentucky at all, nor to the whole of Missouri. If it be held that the principle involved in the proclamation was such that its adoption in one place implied its adoption in all places similarly situated, the reply is, first, that Kentucky was not similarly situated and second, that it would have been easy for the President to have made a special exception of Kentucky; and in view of the loyal attitude of her people and Legislature, all the loyal States would have gladly ratified it.

BEN McCULLOCH'S INDIANS.

There is no longer any room to doubt that the half-civilized tribes who occupy the Indian Territory west of Arkansas, have made common cause with the rebels, and are joining McCulloch's army in large numbers. The Cherokees, the most populous and wealthy of all these tribes, held a national council on the 21st of August, in which they overruled their President, John Ross and voted to "secede" from the United States. The Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Seminoles, Osages, and Pawnees had previously cast their lot with Jeff. Davis, and many of them had joined the rebel army. Slavery prevails to a greater or less extent among them all, and this fact is sufficient to account for their action in the premises. The number of savages infected by the virus of secession appears to be about 100,000, and they can probably send 10,000 warriors into the field, if Jeff. Davis can furnish that number of scalping knives. We learn from the Southern papers that one regiment of cavalry has been already organized among the Cherokees, commanded by a certain Col. Drew, and that a full brigade will be in readiness soon, if indeed it is not already mustered into McCulloch's army of invasion now coming up from Southwest Missouri. It is stated, on apparently good authority, that the Government is determined to withhold the annuities due to these Indians. We suppose, also, that an effort will be made to pay them the money that Floyd stole from their trust fund. Due regard, however, will be paid to such property as they happen to have invested in human beings, because it is not likely they will employ their slaves "in or upon any fort, navy yard, dock, armory, ship or entrenchment, or in any military or naval service whatsoever against the Government or lawful authority of the United States." They will keep them safe at home with the squaws, raising corn for Col. Drew's regiment.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

The *State Register* denies that it has ever drawn any invidious comparisons between different sections of the State as to the alacrity displayed in filling up the armies of the Union, but says it has "pointed to "the *fact*, which cannot be gainsayed, that "the Illinois democracy largely exceed "their Illinois opponents in the ranks of "the Illinois volunteers. If this is 'unseemly,' the TRIBUNE will find that it can"not correct us in that behalf." Once for all, we deny the mean and unfounded assertion, and call for the proof. Of course the proof cannot be produced, because the fact does not exist. The *Register* has been called on repeatedly, by the Quincy *Whig* and other inquisitive journals, either to make good its statement or to withdraw it. It does neither. The public will judge what respect, what credence, such chattering is entitled to. They will also judge what kind of patriotism it is which is always taking a census of the army, (but never getting it), for the purpose of keeping alive party dissensions. A more profitable and laudable design would be for the *Register* to tell us how many red-haired men there are in the army, and how many over six feet in height. These things would be valuable as statistics, and at the same time up to the *Register's* intellectual standard.

Fremont's Gunboats.

The gunboats at Carondolet, near St. Louis, are rapidly emerging from the apparent chaos of lumber and workmen, which reigned there a few days ago, into floating and formidable shape. They will carry fifteen guns each, and be completely plated with boiler iron, two and a half inches in thickness. Their shape is such as to render them impervious to point blank shots—a ball striking them horizontally will glance off like a hailstone from a steep roof. Perhaps plunging shots may be more effective; but with them, while the boats are in motion, it will be extremely difficult to insure accuracy of aim. The boats will also be protected from shells by means which are apparently adequate. The engines and other machinery are in very compact form, and well secured against intrusions from the missiles of the enemy. By the terms of the contract, the Government was to pay Capt. Eads, who is constructing them, three-fourths of the value of the work done once in ten days; but as yet, though they are more than half completed, he has not received a single dollar. As their cost is more than half a million dollars, it will be unreasonable to expect him to come up to the letter of his agreement unless the stipulations of the Administration towards him are more promptly fulfilled. In addition to the eight gunboats which Capt. Eads is building, and three or four already in active service, upwards of twenty rafts and several tugboats are constructing, and the preparations for the expedition down the Mississippi are of the most extensive character.

Regiments for Washington.

Two regiments, the 6th and 7th, have left Connecticut during the past week for the seat of war. The 6th is commanded by Col. John L. Chatfield, of Waterbury, formerly of the 1st; and the 7th by Col. Alfred H. Terry, of New Haven, formerly of the 2d—both these having been three months regiments. Joseph H. Hawley, of the Hartford *Press*, who was a captain at Bull Run, goes as Lieutenant Colonel of the 7th. With these two, Connecticut has five regiments in the service, and three preparing.

The 4th New Hampshire, Col. Thomas I. Whipple, is to leave for Washington on Friday, taking a battery of artillery. The 5th is in camp, and the 6th will soon be organized.

Vermont will send her 4th and 5th regiments into the field next week.

Maine has the 9th regiment nearly ready, and a cavalry regiment in process. Massachusetts and New Hampshire will also furnish each a regiment of cavalry.

The "Jeff Davis" Privateer.

Capt. Edre of the Philadelphia ship "John Carver," captured and sunk by the "Jeff Davis," off the coast of Florida, August 11th, reached home on Thursday. The "Carver" was a new vessel, of 2,000 tons burden, and was loaded deep with coal for the blockading squadron. The privateer overhauled her, and thinking it risky to attempt taking their prize into a Southern port, they scuttled and sunk her. The loss on vessel and cargo was about $125,000. Capt. Coxetter first learned, from the newspapers on board the Carver, of the negro Tillman's, exploits on board the "Waring," and he was exceedingly wroth about it. The crew of the Carver were taken to St. Augustine, Fla., whence they have come North only after many difficulties. It was only a little later that the "Jeff. Davis" was wrecked on the Florida coast.

Swearing the Women.

The oath of allegiance was administered in St. Louis last Monday to 1,300 sewing women in the employ of the Government. About 50 declined to take it and were promptly and properly discharged.

Marriage in High Life.

The King of Portugal is courting the second daughter of Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, and it is expected will shortly marry her.

Agents for the National Loan.

The Secretary of the Treasury is appointing agents for the National Loan in the several States as fast as suitable men can be found, and it will not be long before agencies convenient to loyal citizens in every State will be prepared to receive subscriptions. The following gives the names of the agents appointed for Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan and Missouri, up to September 17:—

ILLINOIS.—Julius White, and D. R. Holt, Chicago; A. C. Fuller, Belvidere; James Mitchell, Freeport; M. Starr, Rockford; W. W. Huntington, Galena; James Y. Cory, Waukegan; N. B. Buford, Rock Island; N. Bushnell, Quincy.

INDIANA.—C. S. Stevenson, Indianapolis; G. A. Thornton, Bedford; E. J. Claypool, Connersville; Samuel Bayard, Evansville; Chas. D. Bond, Fort Wayne; W. H. Fogg, Jeffersonville; J. C. Brockenbrough, Lafayette; U. C. Follett, LaPorte; C. B. Burkham, Lawrenceburgh; J. B. Howe, Lima; James Cheney, Logansport; George D. Fitzhugh, Madison; John H. Burson, Muncie; Walter Mann, New Albany; Charles F. Coffin, Richmond; W. C. McReynolds, Rushville; Horatio Chapin, South Bend; Preston Hussey, Terre Haute; J. F. Bayard, Vincennes; R. T. Overstreet, Franklin; S. P. Williams, Lima.

MICHIGAN.—H. K. Sanger, Detroit.

WISCONSIN.—L. G. Fisher, Beloit; J. A. Pury, Elkhorn; Edward Pies, Fond du Lac; E. B. Smith, Green Lake; C. C. Washburne, La Crosse; Edward D. Holton, Milwaukee; George S. Wright, Racine.

MISSOURI.—Benjamin Farrar, St. Louis.

Telegraphic Communication soon to be Open to San Francisco.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 20.

Telegraphic connection is once more re established. The line is working to Kansas City and to all points in Kansas and Nebraska. The Pacific line is being pushed rapidly towards completion. When a gap of twenty miles is closed, which will be done within a week, we shall be able to work to within 250 miles of Great Salt Lake City. That portion of the line west of Salt Lake is also progressing rapidly. From present appearances, the line will be finished to San Francisco by the 20th of November next.

OFF FOR KANSAS.—For a number of weeks past men, ammunition, stores, horses, &c., have been accumulating in this city for Gen. Lane's Kansas Brigade, and detained here by the difficulties of travel through Missouri. Little or nothing was publicly said about their movements as there was no wish to tempt Mart Green and his horde to attempt a raid upon them. But this morning (Thursday) the road being once more in *time* running order, they left at a very early hour, and at this writing are doubtless over "the dark and bloody ground" of Missouri, and in free Kansas. Among their valuables were 300 horses. The traitors would do well to arrest these "supplies," as when they get to Lane's hands, that ferocious hater of Border Ruffians is expected to be placed in his best fighting trim, and will make music among the traitors. Success to him and the Kansas boys forever.—*Quincy Whig*.

OFF FOR THE WAR.—Mr. H. H. Helper, brother of the author of the "Impending Crisis," and for two or three years a resident of this county, has joined Col. Farnsworth's regiment of cavalry as a private. Mr. Helper was obliged to leave North Carolina, his native State, because he believed slavery to be a moral and political evil. Late events can only confirm him in these opinions.—*Macomb (Ill.) Journal*.

☞ Gen. McClellan having asked one of the soldiers at Washington if he remembered the Sabbath day, he replied that he remembered one at Bull Run very well, and he thought he should never forget it. The General went home and wrote his "Special Order."

THE NORMAL REGIMENT.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP BUTLER, Sept. 17, 1861.
Headquarters 33d Regiment.

The "Normal regiment" goes to Washington.* Col. Hovey returned from Springfield at noon to-day, bringing the welcome news that we were ordered to "be ready to march, with three days' rations." One long, loud shout from nearly a thousand voices filled the air when the announcement was made. Nobody—not even the Colonel—knew where we were going; still there were many things which led us to believe that our destination was eastward. All has been excitement and bustle ever since. Quartermaster Wright and his assistants have been working like beavers, issuing knapsacks, canteens, haversacks, &c., &c., and getting his stores ready for transportation.

Our regiment lacks one company of being full; but at 8 o'clock, Adjutant General Mather came down from the city to obtain the tenth company from among those in camp which are unassigned. What company it will be we do not know, as the Adjutant is now making the selection.

The news of our departure had a wonderful influence on the sick—rather too many of whom we have had lately—all but two of them literally took up their beds and walked. The remaining sick men will be able to follow us in a few days, I think. Let me say just here, that this portion of Camp Butler is badly located for health, receiving as it does the miasma of several unwholesome ponds. It is unfit for a camp, and this is *one* reason why the men are so glad to get away. But, with the exception of its unhealthiness, the Normal camp is an exceedingly pleasant one.

Our entire regiment is uniformed in the very best blue cloth—pants, jacket, overcoat and caps; and I should do injustice did I not state that the State and all of its agents have dealt with us in the most liberal manner.

Our arms await us in Washington—of which we have official notice. They are rifled muskets of the best pattern, cartridge boxes, belts, bayonets, scabbards, and swords for non-commissioned officers, complete. Our men are now sufficiently advanced in drill to begin to learn the manual of arms; though they are wholly unfit to go into the battle field. But I suppose they are only at present to take the place of other troops who will be sent beyond the Potomac. The *morals* of the men is of the highest character. They are subordinate from principle; and they have officers who know their value. Give us a month's drill in the use of arms, and we are ready for the fray. But we should *try* and do with less, if emergency demanded.

Some other regiment goes with us to Washington from this camp.

It is now night, and the cooks are engaged in boiling hams enough to furnish meat to feed a thousand men three days. Of course there is a merry time around the camp fires. Bread and cheese will complete the contents of our haversacks.

Having learned that Col. Pitcher, Commandant of Camp Butler, is about to be made a Brigadier-General, our regiment this evening unanimously requested to be attached to his brigade. We should want no better leader.

I have spoken of the pleasure with which our men received the order to go to Washington. This feeling was partly from the mere novelty of the thing—most of our men never having been out of the Mississippi Valley. But the more thoughtful ones still believe that justice requires that we should remain in the West; and between Fremont and McClellan we have no preference. For myself, I think that if the Eastern States, New York and Pennsylvania, should lose Washington from their apathy in furnishing troops to defend it, *they deserve to lose it*. Still, our business is to obey; and we do it with a will, this time.

We are still without a Lieutenant-Colonel. Col. Hovey is proving himself all we ever anticipated; and that was a good deal. His brains lie in the right place to make him a superior officer. Dr. Geo. P. Rex, our surgeon, has now the confidence of the whole camp for his kind and successful treatment of our sick. Quartermaster Simeon Wright is one of the best examples of the "right man in the right place" I ever knew. Without specifying further, our officers are all right. Good night.

QUI VIVE.

*The Springfield papers of the 20th announce that the order sending the "Normals" to Washington has been countermanded, and that the regiment has gone to St. Louis.

THE 20TH INDIANA REGIMENT.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

HEAD QUARTERS 20TH REG'T INDIANA VOL., Camp Belger, Cockeysville, Md., Sept. 19th, 1861.

The duties of the 20th Indiana, as guard of the N. C. Railroad from Baltimore to Pennsylvania State line, terminated to-day, being relieved by a regiment recently organized at York, Pa. The prospect of a forward movement is gratifying to the regiment, although our time has been pleasantly and very profitably spent. The first and most important victory of every volunteer Colonel or other commanding officer, the satisfied subordination of his men, has been accomplished by Col. Brown, (not without great exertion, firmness, and an irreproachable administration of justice without favoritism,) and the 20th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, in point of "drill," health, and efficiency, cannot be surpassed, considering the time they have been in the field. Our regiment has suffered the usual disturbances of digestion, incident to change of habit, food, water, and exposure to cold, sleeping on the ground, together with measles but has lost but one man from disease, or medicine! The friends of the regiment in Northern Indiana will be glad to learn that the 20th has been assigned to Gen. Lander's brigade, and will, judging from the General, and the character of his brigade, including as it does, Berdan's Target-Rifles, be placed in an advanced position, when the "boys" will have an ample opportunity to distinguish themselves, as they seem but too eager to do. Our regiment has just been paid in full from date of organization and acceptance, in gold; a large amount of which, not less than ten thousand dollars, is being expressed to-day to Indiana. The suttler gets nearly all the ballance, without value received, as nearly everything furnished by suttlers to volunteer troops is an injury to the soldier, besides costing—I do not pretend to say how much more than it ought to. Perhaps they are necessary evils, but I would have them banished, if I had the power, from the army. I entered this Regiment, a stranger to its officers, on the day of the "Bull Run" disaster, and of course felt deep anxiety touching the character of the commanding officer. Having had full opportunity of judging, so far as it is possible, before the final test of action, I thankfully record my fullest confidence in Col. Brown, for ability, skill, sagacity, courage, promptitude, and an earnest zeal in the cause, of which he has a clear perception, unveiled by any political antecedents or aspirations for the future. I am happy to say, also, that we leave a good reputation behind us in this community, as men, and soldiers. Very respectfully,

O. EVERTS, Surgeon.

DeKalb County.

[Correspondence of Chicago Tribune.]

SANDWICH, DEKALB CO., Sept. 19, 1861.

A Union County Convention, consisting of about one hundred delegates from the several towns in this county, selected without reference to party, was held at Sycamore on the 14th inst., and placed in nomination candidates (one-half from each of the old parties,) to be voted for at the ensuing election. S. B. Stinson, Esq., (Rep.) of Sandwich, was nominated for Constitutional Delegate; Hon. E. L. Mayo, County Judge, &c.

The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed in the Convention, and the same is true of the political relations of the people of the county generally, Democrats uniting with Republicans in efforts to sustain the Government in prosecuting to a speedy and decisive issue the present unholy war.

The county of De Kalb has already sent out *seven* companies (about 700 men) *for the war*, and we are getting more ready.

Are we *much* behind our patriotic neighbors of Lee and Stephenson? F.

From a Scolding Correspondent.

SEVERAL THINGS.

In your article on the National Debt, this morning, you say: "every dollar now invested in the war, is a part paid for future peace, stability and prosperity. As a general truth, the proposition is undoubtedly correct. But I read yesterday that the government had paid to George D. Morgan, brother of the Governor of New York, and brother-in-law of Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, the large the exorbitant sum of $150,000 in the last five months, as agent for purchasing and chartering vessels for the navy. We know not how many such jobs there are in existence; but such an outrage as this ought not to be permitted to pass without a stern rebuke on the part of the public press. The people are appealed to for patriotic contributions, and they will cheerfully respond, if they have an assurance that the money will be promptly and judiciously appropriated. But who will give, or even take a part in the loan, when the resources of the Government are thus recklessly squandered on the relatives of the officials who have the handling of it. The whole business for which Mr. Morgan received in per centage the $140,000 could have been as well done for $5,000. No wonder that wars are offensive when such huge swindles enter into their expenditures.

GEN. FREMONT.

I have been traveling recently in Missouri, Illinois and Iowa, and have yet to find the first man who is opposed to the proclamation of Gen. Fremont—traitors, of course, excepted. All loyal men of whatever party—and none more strongly than the friends of the late Senator Douglas, approved the course marked out in that document, and most sympathetically that portion relative to the emancipation of the slaves of rebels. The modification of the proclamation by the President is looked upon as a political blunder, which will be most disastrous in its effects. However, as it is a fixed fact that the Government is to insist upon these half-way measures, as much as we may condemn the policy, it is our duty, as patriots, to submit, and to do what we may in the good cause, notwithstanding the want of backbone on the part of the President's chief adviser.

TREASURY NOTES.

It is well known that some of our banks gather in the demand Treasury notes as rapidly as possible, and then rush them to New York for redemption as fast as the express can carry them. Is this done to keep them out of circulation as currency among the people in place of their own trash? If it is so, the unpatriotic proceeding ought to bring upon such banks the severest condemnation with which they can be visited. The people should refuse to receive or pay out the bills of all banks which are engaged in this business.

DRUNKEN OFFICERS.

I saw yesterday a man bearing upon his person the insignia of a field officer, who was in an almost helpless state of inebriation. I know not to what regiment he belonged; but have we not had enough of this description of officers in our army? Or are we yet to have more lessons to learn from bitter and fatal experience?

FIGHTING CLERGYMEN.

I noticed in the TRIBUNE this morning an appeal signed by Rev. B. C. Ward, calling upon young clergymen to enlist and fill up the ranks of a company which he is engaged in raising. I am one of those who do not believe in "fighting clergymen," and am always pained to see appeals like the one referred to. In my judgment it is in extreme bad taste for a minister of the Gospel to shoulder a musket, and show himself eager for the bloody fray, unless there is a necessity for it. It outrages the prevailing sentiment of the world, in the church and out of it, and I should regret to see a company of clergymen, in the present condition of affairs, almost as much as I should one formed of materials like the New York Fire Zouave regiment.

DRAFTING.

I should much regret the necessity of a resort to drafting, to fill up the Federal army to the required standard. But if the patriotism of our people is not sufficient for the defence of the Union, the draft should be unhesitatingly resorted to in those States which are delinquent. Let not Illinois be found in this disgraceful category.

THE PEOPLE'S LOAN.

It is to be hoped that all who are able will invest in the National Loan, now offered in sums to reach the means of almost every man. If the loan is taken by the people, the interest will be paid at home, and consequently our money will remain in the country, and enter into its business. If taken abroad, the country will be drained of its coin, to the derangement of its business.

MEN FOR FREMONT.

If the War Department orders Fremont's best troops to the Potomac, their places must be filled. The people of the West must see to it that their favorite leader is not crippled, and rendered incapable of efficient action from any cause. If the populous East cannot raise men enough to defend Washington and Philadelphia, I suppose the West must come to the rescue, and, at the same time, fight its way to the Balize. K.

An Important Question.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Aside from the discouraging effect upon the patriotism of the people and the Union cause in general, does not the action of the President in his anti-Fremont proclamation make the choice of the slave clearly and imperatively plain?

No matter how loyal he may be in sentiment, nor how fervently he may pray for the success of the cause of liberty. No matter how repugnant to his feelings may be the thought of shedding the innocent blood of his friends and well-wishers in the North. Nor of the odium and ignomy which must attach to his name forever—inasmuch as he was found in the rebel's camp. Nevertheless, if he wishes to be free he must accept these conditions as the law of the land—and must first openly and avowedly espouse the cause of the traitors and be found "*aiding and abetting*" them with arms in his hands.

In a word, (admitting that the slaves *desire* freedom, especially from rebel masters,) does not the technical interpretation of the President's order make it *incumbent* upon them to take up arms in the rebel cause, and against our country?

Does it not offer them *inducements* to join the rebel ranks, and once in them can they easily desert? FREMONT FOREVER.

[For the Chicago Tribune.]

AGRICULTURAL.

THE ITALIAN HONEY BEE.

This new variety of the honey bee is creating considerable interest among bee-keepers generally. We learn that they are being rapidly disseminated throughout the United States, and that the prospect is they will, a few years hence, be more common than those of the native race. Aside from their many alleged superiorities over the native race, it is thought they will prove a valuable acquisition to this country, inasmuch as those who procure these bees with the design of propagating them, will, from necessity, be compelled to acquaint themselves with the habits and instincts of the honey bee, as well as the latest and best approved methods of agricultural management.

We would call the reader's attention to the fact that a colony of the pure Italian bees was on exhibition during the recent Illinois State Fair. They were exhibited by their proprietor, M. M. Baldridge, of Middleport, Niagara Co., N. Y. We learn that Mr. B. has been engaged in the propagation of the Italian bees for some considerable time and has a fine apiary of them near his place of residence. The colony on exhibition was in one of the Langstroth hives. These hives are provided with movable frames, usually ten in number, in each one of which is built a sheet of comb. The frames are so nicely arranged as to allow the removal of each comb separately. By this means the operator has complete control of the contents of the hive. Mr. B. took out each comb, with the adhering bees, separately. We had the pleasure of seeing the Italian queen, the conditions of the combs, the brood in the different stages of development, etc., etc. The Italian queen is large and more prolific than the queen of the native race. We are informed that the Italian queens sport in colors—some being nearly black and apparently native. This Italian queen we saw was nicely colored—a large per centage of her abdomen being of a *rich golden color*. The Italian workers are each provided with *two yellow bands* passing nearly around the abdomen. This not only renders them extremely beautiful, but very easy to distinguish from the native bees. They are a trifle larger than the black bees, and more slender or wasp-like. They are claimed to be more docile, more hardy and more industrious than the native variety. These bees have been actively at work during the Fair, early in the morning and late in the evening, and during the cool weather. The native bees, in hives standing near, were, during the aforesaid times, comparatively in a state of inactivity. It requires but a short time to change a native colony to Italians. This is done by simply removing the native queen and supplying her place with a pure fertile Italian queen. The change from natives to Italians, and *vice versa*, can be effected in about *one hundred days*, as that, through the aid of Italians, is ascertained to be about the average natural life of the worker bees during the working season. The colony on exhibition, we learn, was purely native on the fifteenth day of July last, at which time the Italian queen was given them. Sixty days after the above time it was ascertained, upon examination, that all the *native* bees had disappeared. The colony is now very populous and purely Italian. Granting these facts to be true, it will be obvious that all that is necessary for the bee keepers in the West to Italianize their apiaries, is to procure one or more queens of the Italian race, and substitute them for the native queens in the native colonies. The queens are safely sent to any part of the United States.

The *American Bee Journal*, published by A. M. Spangler & Co., Philadelphia, a periodical devoted exclusively to bee matters, will give full instructions in regard to introducing safely the Italian queens to native colonies; also much valuable information in regard to the history, superiority, and propagation of the Italian bees. Every bee keeper especially, and every lover of Natural History, should be a subscriber to the *American Bee Journal*, the first and only periodical of the kind in America. We propose to give from time to time such extracts in regard to bees, taken from the *Bee Journal* and other periodicals, as we think will prove of value and interest to the general reader.

A Fortune-hunting Parson.

The Rev. John Angell James, whose name stands so high in a portion of English religious circles, seems to have been a regular fortune-hunter. Says the N. Y. *Independent*:

The Rev. Mr. James was twice married, and in both instances he made alliance with ladies possessed of a handsome worldly estate. The first he describes as a "dear, eminent woman who had few personal charms," and "little sprightliness or vivacity." She was older than himself, but had money and a good social position. He thus records his courtship: "I had been one day most earnestly praying for divine direction in this important step, and during prayer Frances Smith occurred with such force to my mind, that I considered it an indication of Providence that my attention should be directed to her." And in view of his success, he cautions the young minister against marrying "frivolous, weak, *moneyless*, thriftless woman."

Three years after the death of this truly excellent person, Mr. James made another choice equally Providential. Here is his record of the affair:

"By God's good Providence I was directed to one in every way worthy to be the successor of my first wife, and this is saying much. The widow of Mr. Benjamin Neale, of St. Paul's Church-yard, had been sought by many, but she was reserved for me. * * * His widow was left without family, and in the possession of property (subject to some charitable bequests, which she liberally carried out) to the amount of £20,000 * * * Possessed of a masculine understanding, great public spirit, equal liberality, and eminently prudent, she was well fitted for the station into which Providence now brought her. She had her failings; but they were very light and small compared with her many and eminent virtues."

The *Independent* thinks, "that these revelations of his biographer are highly indiscreet, "touching a departed saint, and may fatally "mar the influence of a character of substantial excellence." It adds: But the mischief is done. The critics of the *Saturday Review* were keen upon the scent, and these revelations of Mr. James's domestic life are the sport of merciless sarcasm. We can only hold up the example as a warning to the coming writers of auto biographies, and to their future editors.

The Views of Garibaldi.

I have already mentioned the fact that Garibaldi has declined to visit America, or take part in the present war. The following extract from a letter received here by Mr. Frank Vizetelly, artist and correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*, and an intimate friend of Garibaldi, explains more clearly his position. The letter was written authoritatively by one of Garibaldi's officers, just after his arrival in London from Caprera:

"Repeated endeavors have been made to induce Garibaldi to go to North America, to aid in defending the Union. You can *positively contradict (avec certitude dementier)* those who assert that he will go there. *He will not go.* [Then follows some allusions to the condition of European affairs, as restraining his departure, after which the letter continues]—"Besides this, even if Italy, Hungary and Poland were in the most flourishing state of independence and liberty, he would take no part in that struggle so long as the North failed to declare, formally, solemnly and irrevocably that it would not lay down its arms until slavery should be destroyed to its last vestige."—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Trib.*

☞ A gentleman who recently visited the national capital, copied the following inscriptions from two blocks of marble awaiting their places in the Washington monument. The blocks were ordered by the legislatures of their respective States: "Louisiana—Ever faithful to the Constitution and the Union." "Tennessee—The federal Union: it must be preserved." "The very stones cry out against them."

The American Navy.

The United States will soon have a formidable fleet, inferior only to that of England and France, and in the event of a war with one of those powers, it would be powerful enough to inflict heavy damage on either of them. They are peculiarly adapted to the purpose for which they are intended viz: to blockade the rebel ports. It will not be long before every port and inlet from Fortress Monroe to the of the Rio Grande will be shut tight as a corked bottle. When the war is over the United States will be in possession of a navy that will command the respect of nations now disposed to behave badly.

The following information is furnished by the *N. Y. Tribune*.

About *ninety vessels*, of various descriptions, have been purchased by the Navy Department and purchases are still being made by Mr. Morgan, the Government agent. The vessels are sent to one of the Navy-Yards as soon as purchased, to be fitted out and put in commission. Many of the purchased vessels are commanded by captains of the merchant service who have passed the necessary examination before the Naval Board appointed for that purpose. We have given the names of purchased vessels, from time to time, as they have been fitted out. The Monticello, engaged in the affair at Cape Hatteras, is one of them. Up to this time nearly $4,000,000 have been paid for purchased vessels.

Eight sloops-of-war were ordered by Congress, and no time was lost in putting them on the stocks at the navy-yards. Two of the sloops have already been launched, viz: the Tuscarora (13), built at the Philadelphia navy-yard, and the Kearsarge (13), built at the Portsmouth navy yard.

The remaining six boats are now being built, and most probably will all be launched before the middle of October. Their names are:

Names.	Tunnage.	Guns.	Yards where Building.
Juniata	1,020	13	Philadelphia
Oneida	1,020	13	Brooklyn.
Adirondack	1,020	13	Brooklyn.
Wachusett	1,020	13	Charlestown
Housatonic	1,020	13	Charlestown
Ossippa	1,020	13	Portsmouth.

Twenty-three gunboats were also ordered to be built by private contract. The dimensions of these boats will be on the average as follows: Length over all, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet; and depth of hold, 12 feet. They will be pierced for twelve guns, and will carry in addition one heavy pivot gun aft, and a rifled gun on the forecastle.

Five of these have been launched, viz:

Names.	Where built.	By whom.
Ottawa	New York	J. A. Westervelt.
Pembina	New York	Thos. Stack.
Seneca	New York	J. Simonson.
Chippewa	New York	Webb & Bells.
Winona	New York	C. & R. Poillon.

Fifteen are in the course of construction, and are more or less advanced:

Jahoma, Wilmington, Del., W. & A. Thatcher.
Wissahickon, Philadelphia, John Lynn.
Sciota, Philadelphia, John Birley.
Itasca, Philadelphia, Hillman & Streaker.
Unadilla, New York, John Englis.
Owasco, Mystic River, Conn., Mason, Fish & Co.
Kanawha, E. Haddam, F. Q. & W. H. Goodspeed.
Cayuga, Portland, Gildersleeve & Son.
Huron, Boston, Paul Curtis.
Chocura, Boston, Curtis & Tilden.
Sagamore, Boston, Messrs. Sampson.
Marblehead, Newburyport, G. W. Jackson, jr.
Kennebec, Thomaston, Me., A. W. Lawrence.
Aroostook, Kennebunk, Me., A. W. Thompson.
Kineo, Portland, Me., J. W. Dyer.
Katahdin, Bath, Me., Larrabee & Allen.
Penobscot, Belfast, Me., C. P. Curtis.
Pinola, Baltimore, J. J. Abraham.

In addition to these sloops of war and gunboats, seven ball proof gunboats for the western rivers are now being built, four at Carondelet, near St. Louis, and three at Mound City, on the Ohio, near Cairo. They are to be ready for delivery at Cairo on the 5th of October. Their dimensions will be, length over all, 175 feet; breadth of beam, 51½ feet; depth of hold, 6 feet. Each boat will mount sixteen heavy guns, and will not draw more than six feet of water. All the upper portion of the boats inclosing the machinery, will be covered with two and a half inch iron plates. The cost of the seven will be $623,000.

Buckner's Movement a Threat upon Louisville.

It appears that Gen. Buckner, commanding the rebel force in Kentucky in the name of the Confederate States, withdrew from Muldraugh's Hill, in the face of Gen. Sherman's advance upon it, and retired to Bowling Green, there to concentrate a larger force. The bridge over Rolling Fork, burned by the rebels to impede our advance, is being repaired. Our troops, at last accounts, were in quiet possession of Muldraugh's Hill. The Louisville *Journal* of Friday says:—

It is now certain that the whole purpose of the movements made at Elizabethtown and Lebanon on Tuesday, under the orders of Gen. Buckner, was to prepare the way for the invasion and conquest of Louisville by the Confederate forces from Tennessee.

The Home Guard from this city and Rousseau's Brigade were evidently quick enough to disappoint for a time the expectations of our enemies, and we hope that they are strong enough to maintain for the present the positions they have deemed it necessary to take to secure our safety. But we need not flatter ourselves that they must not be speedily strengthened. Troops beyond all question will come from Camp Boone or Camp Trousdale, or both, reinforced from the southern part of Kentucky and other secession localities in our State, in sufficient numbers to sweep before them the comparatively small force that has gone from this direction, unless the latter shall receive a prompt and powerful increase. We may as well take it for granted that the most extraordinary exertions will be made from Tennessee and the secession portions of southern Kentucky, to reach Louisville. It is notorious that the secessionists of Tennessee and southern Kentucky have for months past been looking to Louisville with eyes of hate and vengeance. Thousands of them have sworn to destroy our city utterly, and no doubt the struggle for the accomplishment of the hellish work is about to take place.

Of the bridge burning, the *Journal* says:

We have already stated that the leader of the party of secessionists who burned the bridge over the Rolling Fork had been arrested at Shepherdsville. It appears that on the night the troops left this city the accused was stationed in this city, and had a confederate at Jeffersonville, who was to send up a rocket at the moment Col. Rousseau's brigade commenced moving forward to this city. The signal was given at the proper time, and the prisoner at once started on horseback for the bridge at Rolling Fork. It was his intention also to make his way to the residence of Judge Carpenter, in that vicinity, and there avail himself of the Judge's assistance in conveying letters to Major Penton and other noted secessionists who were at Elizabethtown.

He fell into the hands of the Union men at Shepherdsville, however, and the letters and papers alluded to were found upon his person, together with a revolver and a formidable bowie-knife. The horse upon which he rode fell and threw him off, crippling him, and he thus fell into the hands of man loyal to the Union.

The accused was examined before a magistrate at Shepherdsville yesterday, and required to give bail in $1,000 to answer, failing in which, he was committed. He narrowly escaped the vengeance of the indignant and outraged populace.

From the best sources we learn that Rousseau's brigade is stationed at the burned bridge over the Rolling Fork. Timbers have been prepared and a large force is engaged repairing the bridge, and it is thought the repairs will be complete to-morrow.

Capt. Black, U. S. N.

[From the Boston Journal, 19th.]

Some time since, a Washington correspondent of the Chicago TRIBUNE communicated to that paper certain views of Commander Porter upon the action of the Naval Retiring Board, which may or may not be well founded. But the statement in one particular, did gross injustice to a gallant officer of the navy. The writer said:

"Prendergast, who has been put to the blockade of Virginia, is a brother-in-law of two strong secessionists in the navy, Blake and Barron; and already several of his men have resigned."

The Captain Blake referred to above is not a brother-in-law of Commodore Prendergast, and is as far from being a secessionist as the President himself. He is now in command of the Naval Academy at Newport and a friend who knows him well assures us that no man could be more earnest and anxious for the triumph of the Government. So far from being justly liable to suspicion for lack of loyalty, the vigilance, zeal and energy of Capt. Blake were signally exhibited in preserving the Naval Academy and the frigate Constitution, (the school-ship,) from the clutches of the secessionists of Maryland and Virginia. It was the eager wish and design of the enemies of the Union to seize this favorite National ship, and the Naval Academy, with its property and munitions. But by the watchfulness, address and energy of Capt. Blake, seconded by his gallant and accomplished officers, Lieutenant Commandant C. R. P. Rodgers, Lieutenants G. W. Rodgers, Simpson, Scott, Taylor, Upshur, Lull and others, the scheme was defeated and the property saved. Our informant happened to be at Annapolis at the time, and assures us that the Government owes much to the indefatigable loyalty of Captain Blake. His correspondence with the Department shows this; and General B. F. Butler of this State, who reached Annapolis about that time, is cognizant of these facts. We are inclined to think that equal injustice has been done to Commodore Pendergast, and that Commander Porter, if correctly reported, has been very loose in his charges, to say the least.

Military Police for New York.

[From N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, 19th.]

We learn that the Metropolitan Police Commissioners at a late meeting of the Board resolved to make a requisition on the Governor for two thousand muskets, with which, and the accompanying military equipments, it is intended to supply the Metropolitan Police force; that in fact it is determined upon to unite in that force a military and a civil power; to call them police but to make them soldiers. It is not true, however, that they are going to be formed into regiments, as one paper affirms. The present organization will be preserved, for the present at least, the change being that they will be made practically soldiers under the name and form of police.

We object to the change, above all other reasons, that it is a grave and dangerous encroachment upon the genius of our institutions—a large stride toward that centralization of power and that combination of the military with the police which distinguishes every despotic country. The police authorities have power enough already, and certainly cannot complain that they are held to too strict a responsibility. Convert their twenty two hundred able-bodied men into a military force, armed with all the implements of war, with perhaps artillery and cavalry to boot, and they may become an institution very dangerous to the liberties of the people. The proposed plan is, in fact, anti-republican, essentially and dangerously so, and we trust that there will promptly be an expression of popular opinion that will prevent its ever being carried out.

The Slaves of Rebels.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 19th inst.]

Before the breaking out of the great Pro-Slavery Rebellion, its authors and engineers had developed in conversation their reliance on slavery to carry them safely through the ordeal which they invited. They counted from the start upon the adhesion of all who were hearty in their devotion to slavery. "We can put 400,000 men in the field," said one of the foremost of them, "without subtracting "materially from the force employed in our "Agricultural Industry. Behind these 400,000 "white combatants, stand 4,000,000 black "slaves, nearly all producers of wealth, who "will be plowing, tilling, harvesting, while "our Chivalry are fighting. We shall thus "continually repair the ravage and waste of "war. Individuals must suffer; but our sec"tion, being so preponderately agricultural, "can carry on the war throughout ten or fif"teen years, and come out of it richer and "more essentially independent than it now is. "What have we to fear?"

And if the slaves are to remain docile and obedient to their masters, neither seeking nor desiring liberty, the calculation was probably well grounded. Hitherto, the slaves on the southern plantations have been as truly the base of the rebels' military operations as the works at Manassas Junction were the bases of the rebel operations at Bull Run. Slavery fomented the rebellion, made it, and has ever sustained it. But for slavery, no regiment would have ever been mustered, no cannon loaded, to resist the authority of the United States between the Susquehanna and the Rio Grande in the year 1861. Nobody pretends that the rebels have any grievance, or suppose they have, apart from the subject of slavery, which is just as much the groundwork of this rebellion as whisky was that of Western Pennsylvania during the administration of Gen. Washington.

Congress has enacted that slaves employed in rebel camps and in rebel fortifications shall be forfeited by their owners. No one can reasonably dispute the justice of this act. The Federal Government cannot recognize and uphold the ownership of one man by another when the pretended owner is a rebel who is employing his alleged slave in active furtherance of the great rebellion. But suppose that, instead of sending him into camp, the master employs his chattel in growing the grain by which the rebel army is fed, or the cotton, rice, tobacco and sugar, which was to be pledged or sold to the rebel government as the basis of its loan, is the slave any less a "contraband," any less actively and effectively engaged in upholding and promoting the rebellion, than it he were employed in constructing earthworks below New Orleans or grooming Gen. Beauregard's horse at Fairfax Court House? Surely not.

The questions here stated are eminently practical. They ignore all considerations of philanthropy or natural justice. They do not concern what may be due to the slave, but what is due to the country. And we say that it will be found exceedingly difficult to put down the Slaveholder's Rebellion with one hand and uphold their Slavery with the other. "Why did you bayonet that dog?" angrily asked an officer of a soldier who had planed to the ground a savage mastiff who attacked him; "why not strike him with the butt of your gun instead?" "And so I would, plase your honor," replied Pat, if the baste had run at me with his tail." The eternal fitness of things is not to be safely disregarded in a perilous emergency. It is our clear conviction, however, that the nation cannot always stand meekly parrying the deadly thrusts of the Slave Power—it will at last be compelled to return them in the very temper in which they are delivered. Slavery distinctly says to the Union, "Your life or mine!" and will have to be answered in the same spirit, if her assaults are to be successfully resisted. Had this been distinctly made known to the planters at the outset, we believe they would have put down the thriftless lawyers, discarded overseers, bankrupt traders and miscellaneous ne'er-do-weels who fomented and incited the rebellion; were it clearly understood by them now, we suspect that they would call a parley and attempt to settle our differences by negotiation. Never, until the Fire-Eaters comprehend that they are put very much at risk by persisting in their rebellion, will they be likely to give it up.

FROM WESTERN MISSOURI.

Platte City Taken--Troops on the Hannibal and St. Jo. Road.

[From the Leavenworth Times, 18th.]

Col. Smith, of the 16th Illinois, and a portion of the 39th Ohio, numbering 1,200 men, accompanied by Capt. Straun, and a few Missouri Home Guards, encamped in Platte county on Monday, three miles from Platte city, when a scouting party of six men going out to reconnoiter, met about sixty rebels near Platte Bridge, who fired on them, killing Dr. Whittier, of St. Joseph. A portion of the command hearing firing, came up with a six pounder, and opened on them, when they made a hasty retreat over the hills. One house in the town was nearly destroyed by the cannon balls. The command encamped in the town during the night, and the entire population left. Yesterday morning they resumed their march southward, to clean out any secessionists they may meet.

The body of Dr. Whittier was brought to this city and placed in the armory of the Home Guard, from which it will be taken to St. Joseph by the first boat.

Dr. Whittier was one of St. Joseph's best citizens, and a man of considerable property.

At a late hour last night, we received the following letter from Platte City:

PLATTE CITY, Sept. 17, 1861.

Throughout yesterday, flying reports reached the town that the Jay Hawkers had passed New Market, and would encamp for the night in this place. These reports brought to the town the country people in numbers, with such arms as they could procure. Many plans of resisting them were proposed. In the evening all such as were armed were ordered to muster on Main street. About sixty answered the order. A picket guard were sent forth to meet the enemy. About four o'clock the guard returned under whip, and reported that they were pursued by the picket guard of the enemy. A few men crossed the bridge and a Federal soldier was shot. About sundown, Col. Smith, with his command of about fifteen hundred Illinois and Ohio men, approached the town, and cast in a shell and several canister shots. The citizens, with few exceptions, expecting the town would be destroyed, left their homes precipitately, and many of them passed the night in the woods and fields. About dark the soldiers entered the town, and took prisoners all the men they could find, whom they released in a few hours. The men then took quarters in the vacant houses of the citizens.

The army, about nine o'clock this morning, moved on their way towards Liberty.

THE TROOPS ON THE HANNIBAL & ST. JO. RAILROAD.—Government troops are pouring in on the line of this road. Col. Edwards, of Iowa, and Col. Cramer, of Mo., are at St. Jo. Gen. Sturges is at Hudson with a command of 6,000 men. There are 2,000 at Cameron, and 2,000 at the Platte Bridge.

Col. DeVilliers, of the Ohio Eleventh.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel, 20th.]

WARNER, Juneau Co., Sept. 13.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—There have been many reports in your paper, copied from Cincinnati papers, and, being a resident of this State, I have felt my feelings to be injured. Regarding Col. De Villiers, I do not wish to praise him; but let justice be done him, and particularly at such a moment when I, as his wife, and three young children, are bereft of our natural protector, with poor prospects of again seeing him for some time, and very little sympathy felt for his unprotected family.

I would feel obliged if you would be kind enough to insert the following extracts in your paper, as it has such a wide circulation. They are a part of a letter received by me from his General, and will show some with what respect he is held as a soldier, and one Wisconsin should be proud to boast of.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. CHARLES DE VILLIERS.

HEADQUARTERS KANAWHA BRIGADE, GAULEY BRIDGE, Aug. 24, '61.

* * * In regard to Col. De Villiers's capture, he was taken in consequence of a mistake, and being led to believe they were our own troops, they were surrounded by overwhelming numbers and taken prisoners. When I reached this place, I found a letter he had sent me, written in French informing me he was personally well treated, and I am sure you need not be under any apprehensions that his life will be in any way endangered while he remains a prisoner. * * * * * I am very anxious he should be released and exchanged, but the policy of the Government has not favored the exchange of prisoners at present, on the ground that it might be construed into a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. * * * * * * Colonel DeVilliers was *not* acting against orders, as reported, when he was taken. He went beyond the picket guards, supposing it was entirely safe, and would have been in no real danger had he not been deluded with the other gentlemen. As I stated, he was rather imprudent in not acting more cautious, but I do not regard him in fault to any great extent, and my warm friendship for him remains entirely unimpared. So much so, that I would gladly do anything in my power to procure his release and for him to return to his regiment. * * * Any information I can procure, or any service I can render, I will most gladly do for you; and should you have heard from him since his arrival at Richmond, I should be glad to hear of it, and you may direct to me at Point Pleasant, Western Virginia. Respectfully yours, J. W. COX.

The Continental Theater Victims.

[From the Philadelphia Press, 19th.]

The funeral of Ruth Gale will take place this afternoon, from the residence of Mr. Wm. Wheatley, in Ninth street, below Wood. She will also be buried at Mount Cemetery, with her two sisters.

The only survivors of the sad affair remaining at the Pennsylvania Hospital are Miss Zela Gale and Miss Margaret Conway, both of whom were comfortable yesterday, and are doing well. Miss Gale, it's thought, will recover, and Miss Conway has been pronounced out of danger. Mrs. Gale remains constantly with her only surviving daughter, and no one is permitted to visit either of the patients.

The gaslights in the dressing-rooms at the Continental Theater have been so adjusted that it will be impossible for an accident to occur from fire. This change was made by Mr. Wheatley, immediately after the occurrence of the sad affair. The casualty at the Continental Theater ought to read a lesson to managers all over the world—and we trust that it will. Verifying the old adage that "Prevention is better than cure"—especially as the cure is not always certain—wire safeguards of admirable construction have been placed around the gas-lights in the rooms appropriated to the Ballet, in Arch-street Theater, and also over the wing lights.

The surviving sufferers by this lamentable affair were much better yesterday, and strong hopes are entertained of their ultimate recovery. Miss Abbie Carr, whose removal to her residence, in view of the dangerous character of her injuries, had been deemed imperative, was so far convalescent as to admit of her being removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, to which institution she was taken last evening.

The "benefit" already given at the Continental, Arch street and Walnut-street Theaters, have yielded over $1,500.

Afternoon Dispatches.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Mulligan's Situation at Lexington.

REPORTED ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS.

Heavy Firing Heard at Last Accounts.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 20.—At head-quarters here Mulligan's force at Lexington is supposed to be 3,500, consisting of the Chicago Irish Brigade, Col. Mulligan, 900; Col. Marshall's Illinois Cavalry, 600; a Kansas Regiment, number not known; 500 Home Guards, infantry; three six pounders, one howitzer and two mortars.

Federal scouts report the firing at Lexington still going on Wednesday evening. The rebels are said to have no shells, schrapnel, or cannister—nothing but round balls and slugs.

Two thousand Government horses and mules are within Mulligan's entrenchments, requiring much care to prevent a stampede.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 20.—Col. Jeff. C. Davis, of the Indiana 22d, commanding here, received his appointment as a Union Brigadier General, to day.

Gen. Lane is reported to have formed a junction with Lexington with 4,000 men. Reinforcements from St. Joseph are reported also to have reached that place, and Lexington is now considered safe. Price will undoubtedly be surrounded and cut off.

It is feared that the reinforcements sent from here have not yet reached Lexington, as heavy batteries are planted at Glasgow by the rebels, and our troops will have to disembark below the town and attack them in the rear.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 19.—1,500 men under Col. Smith overtook 3,000 secessionists as they were crossing the river at Blue Mills landing, on the 17th inst., completely routed them, killing from 150 to 200, and taking 12 prisoners. The Federal loss is 25 killed and 50 wounded.

Advices by private letter from Lexington to-day (Wednesday) say that Price attacked the Federals at 10 o'clock yesterday morning with a force of 20,000. The Federal force is estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000. The Federals fought them two hours, when the secessionists drove them back into their entrenchments, carrying everything before them. The Irish Brigade then came out and charged them at the point of the bayonet, scattering the rebels everywhere.

Price was to attack them again this morning with 17 pieces of artillery. No statement of the loss on either side is given.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—In order to correct confusion and many contradictory statements relative to the position of Lexington and the opposing forces under Col. Mulligan and Gen. Price, it is deemed necessary to make the following explanation. The general direction of the Missouri river at Lexington, is from west to east, the city lying on the south bank. The early settlement, now called Old Town, is situated back of the hill, and has been superseded by New Lexington, further up the river, where the steamboat landing is, and which is the main city.

Mulligan's fortifications are on a ridge running at right angles with the river between the two towns. They surround the Masonic College buildings, standing about a quarter of a mile from the river, which has been used as quarters for troops, and strengthened.

The 37th Illinois, "Fremont Rifles," from Chicago, passed through this city this morning, causing great enthusiasm.

LATER.—It is rumored that Price has been attacked in the rear and defeated at Lebanon. This needs confirmation.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Gen. Buckner Takes a Position at Bowling Green, and Makes Proclamation in the Name of the C. S. A.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21.—It is rumored that Buckner has advanced on Elizabethtown, but it cannot be confirmed in season for the afternoon papers. The Federal troops are preparing for any emergency. The following proclamation is just received:

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY: The Legislature of Kentucky have been faithless to the will of the people. They have endeavored to make your gallant State a fortress in which under the guise of neutrality the armed forces of the United States will most surely prepare to struggle with the people of Kentucky and the Southern States. It was not until after months of overt and open violation of your neutrality, with large encampments of Federal troops on your territory, and a recent official declaration by the President of the United States not to regard your neutral position, coupled with a well prepared scheme to seize an additional point in your territory which was of vital importance to the safety and defence of Tennessee, that the troops of the Confederacy, on the invitation of the people of Kentucky, occupied a defensive position in your State. In doing so, the commander announced his purpose to evacuate your territory simultaneously with a similar movement on the part of the Federal forces, whenever the Legislature of Kentucky shall undertake to enforce against both belligerents the strict neutrality which they have so often declared. I return amongst you, citizens of Kentucky, at the head of a force, the advance of which is composed entirely of Kentuckians. We do not come to molest any person, whatever may be his political opinions. Unlike the agents of the Northern Despotism, who seek to reduce us to the condition of dependent vassals, we believe that the recognition of the civil rights of citizens, is the foundation of constitutional liberty, and that the claim of the President of the United States to declare martial law, and to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, and to convert every barrack and every prison in the land into a Bastile, is nothing but the claim which other tyrants have assumed to subjugate a free people. The Confederate States occupy Bowling Green as a defensive position. I renew the pledges of the commanders of other columns of the Confederate troops to retire from the territory of Kentucky, on the same condition which will govern the Government. I further give you my assurance that the force under my command will be used as aid to the Government of Kentucky in carrying out the strict neutrality desired by the people, whenever they undertake to enforce it against the two belligerents alike.

[Signed] S. B. BUCKNER,
Brigadier Gen'l, C. S. A.

Bowling Green, Sept. 18, 1861.

By order of Collector Cotton yesterday all further communication by the steamboat between this city and points on the Ohio river has been prohibited for the present.

Six pieces of ordnance were brought to this city last evening over the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

The Germans Sustain Gen. Fremont.

[N. Y. Tribune's Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Germans of St. Louis sustain Gen. Fremont. Their brethren in Illinois and Indiana also sustain him; with the intelligent of the American Republicans, they say that there is an incompatibility between fire and water, between war and the civil law, which seeks to protect those against whom the war is urged. They regret the President's modification of the General's proclamation of Freedom to the slaves, but congratulate the friends of civil liberty, throughout the world, that the bondmen of all Missourians in arms against the Union between the dates of Gen. Fremont's proclamation and the President's countermanding of it are free beyond the power of any law of politics on this continent to reduce them again to slavery.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The steamer Yankee has just arrived. All is quiet down the Potomac. The officers of the Potomac flotilla, who have the best opportunities of knowing, doubt the existence of batteries along the Virginia side, especially at Mathias Point.

Orders have been sent to Gen. Wool to send the two thousand negroes now at Fortress Monroe here to work on the entrenchments near Washington. They are to have eight dollars per month and rations.

Dispatches from Gen. Banks represent everything satisfactory within his jurisdiction. Artillery duels with the rebels across the Potomac are fought daily.

All quiet across the Potomac near Washington.

From California--Republican Triumph in the State Election.

OUTER STATION, Sept. 20.—The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates to the 11th inst., passed here last night.

The Orizaba, for Panama, took $1,090,000 in treasure.

The election returns are still incomplete by 15,000 to 15,000 votes. Thus far Stanford, Republican, has 52,000 votes, and the other two candidates about 27,000 each. The Assembly will be strongly Republican, and that party has also a large plurality in the Senate.

Hon. H. K. Dimmick, U. S. District Attorney, died at Los Angelos, of disease of the heart.

Edmund Randolph, the distinguished lawyer, died at San Francisco on the 7th inst.

THREE POPULAR BRANDS
GRAIN BAGS,
For Sale Low by
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
se17-g340-1m 42 and 44 LAKE STREET.

UNITED STATES
TREASURY NOTES
WANTED,
By C. B. COBB, Commission Stock Broker,
No. 9 Telegraph Building.

HOT AIR FURNACES.
The public are invited to call and examine our
NEW COAL AND GAS BURNING
FURNACE AND STOVE,
For Heating Churches, Stores, Halls, and Dwellings,
Which we warrant superior to any in the market. We have also a large assortment of
NEW PATTERN COOK STOVES,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c.
All kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron Work done to order.
SEAVEY & CO., 135 Lake street.

TO DEALERS IN FLOUR.—We have on hand and are constantly receiving the choicest brands of
WINTER WHEAT FLOUR
Ever offered in this market, to which we ask the attention of Bakers, Retailers and Shippers.
PARKER, RAYMOND & MELLEN, 174 South Water street.

NATIONAL LOAN.—Custom House Chicago, September 17th, 1861.
Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, a book will be opened on the 19th day of September inst., at this office, for subscriptions under my superintendence for Treasury Notes, to be issued under the act of July 17th, 1861. These notes will be issued in sums of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, one thousand dollars, and five thousand dollars each, dated 19th August, 1861, payable three years after date to the order of the subscriber or as directed, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; such interest being at the rate of two cents for each day on every hundred dollars. For the convenience of the holder, each holder will have coupons attached expressing the several amounts of semi-annual interest, which coupons may be detached and presented for payment separately from the notes.
Subscriptions for such Treasury Notes will be received during fifteen days from the day of opening the book as aforesaid. No subscription for less than fifty dollars nor for any fraction of that sum can be received. Subscriptions of fifty dollars or one hundred dollars must be paid in lawful coin of the United States at the time of subscribing. Subscriptions of more than one hundred dollars may be paid at once; or, if preferred, one-tenth at the time of subscribing and one-third of the whole amount on every twentieth day thereafter until the whole shall be paid. No payment of less than fifty dollars can be accepted, that being the smallest sum for which Treasury notes can be issued.
Certificates will be granted in duplicate to subscribers for the amounts so paid, the original of which the subscriber will transmit by mail to the Secretary of the Treasury, when Treasury Notes, as aforesaid, will be issued thereon to such subscriber or his order, carrying interest as expressed in such certificate; but in cases where only a part of the amount subscribed is paid at the time of subscribing, Treasury Notes will be issued only for the payments made subsequently to the first, which will remain until the whole amount subscribed by such person shall be paid, when Treasury Notes will be issued for such first payment also. On payment of each deferred instalment, the subscriber will pay, in addition thereto, a sum equal to the interest accrued thereon from the 19th August to the date of payment, and on final payment like interest on the amount paid on subscription, which payments of interest will be reimbursed to the subscriber in the payment of the first coupon.
The Treasury Notes issued upon such certificates by the Treasury will be sent to the subscribers by mail, or such other mode as may be indicated by them when they transmit their original certificates. The duplicate certificates may be retained by them for their own security.
JULIUS WHITE, United States Depository.
se18-g31-2w

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S
FURS.
Ladies' Fine Furs, Men's Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps,
BEEBE'S SILK HATS,
Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,
Furriers and Manufacturers,
107 Randolph Street......Chicago, Ill.
All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for shipping Furs. se24-ly

GREAT CARPET HALL.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
135 & 137--Lake St.--135 & 137
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS AND RUGS,
Curtain,
Furnishing, and
Upholstery Goods.
We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.
PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 & 137.....Lake St......135 & 137
UP STAIRS.

P. HAYDEN, New York. | W. Y. KAY, Chicago. | POLLOCK WILSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.
HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
No. 238 Randolph Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Are now receiving from their manufactories at
AUBURN, N. Y., NEWARK, N. J., AND COLUMBUS, O.,
THEIR FALL STOCK OF
SADDLE, HARNESS
AND
Carriage Materials,
Which, together with a complete assortment of
Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Bows, Springs and Axles,
THEY WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE FOR
CASH
At Prices that will not be Undersold.
HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
Have always on hand the largest assortment of
PATENT DASH AND ENAMELED LEATHER, ENAMELED CARRIAGE AND OIL CLOTH, SKIRTING, BRIDLE, COLLAR, AND
Oak and Hemlock
HARNESS LEATHER,
Horse Collars, Horse Blankets, &c.,
Which, together with everything pertaining to the
SADDLERY HARDWARE LINE,
They will sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

STOVES!—STOVES!—STOVES!
COOK STOVES,
Of various patterns.
PARLOR STOVES for Wood and Coal.
OFFICE STOVES for Hard or Soft Coal.
BOX STOVES for all purposes.
Russia Iron Air-Tight Stoves.
Also, the Famous
RADIATOR HARD COAL BURNER,
AND
SANFORD'S GAS BURNING STOVE.
SANFORD'S PORTABLE CHALLENGE HEATER,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS AND THE MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN, for warming with one fire a single room or a whole house.
Polished Steel Fire Irons,
FIRE IRON STANDS, BLOWER HOLDERS, &c., &c.
Planished and Japanned Tin Ware, Plain Tin Ware, wholesale and retail.
General Dealers in Housekeeping Articles, &c., &c.
Call and examine our stock of Stoves and House Furnishing Goods.
ALLEN & DALTON'S
MAMMOUTH HOUSEKEEPING EMPORIUM,
71 Lake street, Tremont Block.

DEODORIZED BENZOLE—
A SUBSTITUTE FOR
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
FOR SALE BY
LEWIS, PAGE & CO.,
103 South Water Street.

BIRD CAGES.—100 Patterns. Also, Parrot and Squirrel Cages, Cups, Fountains, &c., at wholesale,
AT 135 LAKE STREET.
BARNUM BROS.

FLAGS, DRUMS, ROSETTES.
FLAGS from 2 inches to 4 feet, &c.
DRUMS, American and German.
ROSETTES, various patterns. Wholesale trade supplied at 135 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

FISHING TACKLE.—
Fish Hooks,
Lines, Spoon Baits, Reels, Flies, Floats, &c., &c.
REED POLES—10,000 cheap jointed Poles, &c., at 135 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER,
112, 114, 116 Lake Street.
DOMESTICS,
Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.
50 Bales Stark Sheeting,
50 " Lawrence Sheeting,
50 " Appleton do.
50,000 Stark Mill Bags, $27.00 per hundred.
20,000 Lewiston Bags, $25.50 do.
15,000 Cohoes Bags, $25.00 do.
15,000 Manchester Bags, $24.50 do.
20,000 Stark Bags, $23.50 do.
50 Cases Merrimac Prints,
25 " American Print Works,
25 " Richmond Works,
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price,
20 " Cotton Flannels,
20 " Denims,
20 Bales Stripe and Tick,
200 " Batts,
25 Cases American De Laine,
HOSIERY,
NOTIONS,
SHAWLS, SILKS,
ALSO,
THE ABOVE AT RETAIL.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods,
BEDDING AND FEATHERS.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

FASSETT & COOK'S
PHOTOGRAPHS,
No. 122 & 124 Clark St.
MR. S. M. FASSETT,
After an extended tour throughout the East, has just returned with all the new improvements and adornments in the
PHOTOGRAPHIC ART.
The most notable and astonishing of things New in Photography is a Patent Camera that will make
64 Photographs at one Sitting
And as FASSETT & COOK have purchased the right to use it in Chicago, they can and will offer the public advantages in BEAUTY and PRICE of Pictures IMPOSSIBLE to be obtained elsewhere.
FASSETT & CO. are just receiving $4,000 worth of
BEAUTIFUL ALBUMS,
Bought at the lowest cash prices, and will be sold
EXTREMELY LOW.
Also, one hundred dozen Gold and Rosewood FRAMES, all of which were selected by Mr. F. with great care.
Photographs in Water Colors and India Ink.
ALSO,
IVORYTYPES
Are being produced daily in their utmost perfection and at greatly reduced prices.

MILWAUKEE
MILL FURNISHING
ESTABLISHMENT.
RELIANCE WORKS
OF
Edward P. Allis & Co.,
(Formerly Draker & Seville.)
Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West Water St.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths
AND MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.
ALSO,
Gearing, Shafting and
Foundry Work of every description.
EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS.
SONTAGS, HOODS,
CAPS, SLEEVES,
SKATING CAPS,
MITTENS AND LEGGINGS,
Zephyr Worsteds,
Canvass, Chenille and Silk,
Head Dresses,
Woolen Hosiery,
MENS' AND BOYS' KNIT SOCKS,
Ladies' and Childrens' Hosiery.
We have a very large assortment of the above goods, and our prices are low to suit the times. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of Yarns and Hosiery.
SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 Lasalle street.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side.
Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge.
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

ANOTHER FIRE IN WISCONSIN.
HERRING'S SAFES
AGAINST THE WORLD.
PORTAGE CITY, Wis.
MESSRS. HERRING & CO., 40 State street, Chicago.
GENTS:—Our Foundry and Machine shop was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of the August last. We were using one of your Champion Safes. After hauling it from the ruins, giving it time to cool, we attempted to open the door, but the lock, we were compelled to break it open. The books, notes, valuable papers, and money, were perfectly preserved. The only injury done was the removal of the leather covers of the books, which were warped by the steam from the Fire Proof filling. The brass plate and knob of the lock being melted, some of our iron were melted, and ran the heat it would have been in a furnace. We think we can say that the safe it will be at the time of Fire Proof Safe, believe full justice should be done to its manufacturers.
Yours, respectfully,
A complete assortment of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes always on hand.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
DEALERS IN
IRON AND STEEL,
Nails and Heavy Hardware,
Recently Removed to
193 & 195 South Water Street.

GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM
—OF—
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS & BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
99 South Clark street, Chicago.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER,

112, 114, 116 Lake Street.

DOMESTICS,

Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50 Bales Stark Sheeting, ... 11½c.
50 " Lawrence Sheeting, ... 11½c.
50 " Appleton do. .... 11½c.
50,000 Stark Mill Bags, $27.00 per hundred.
20,000 Lewiston Bags, $25.50 do.
15,000 Cohoes Bags, $26.00 do.
15,000 Manchester Bags, $24.50 do.
20,000 Ozark Bags, $23.50 do.
50 Cases Merrimac Prints, ... 9½c.
25 " American Print Works, ... 9c.
25 " Richmond Works, ... 9c.
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price.
20 " Cotton Flannels,
20 " Denims,
20 Bales Stripe and Tick,
200 " Batts,
25 Cases American De Laines, 17 to 18 cts.

HOSIERY, NOTIONS,

SHAWLS, SILKS.

ALSO,

THE ABOVE AT RETAIL.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods, BEDDING AND FEATHERS.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

FASSETT & COOK'S PHOTOGRAPHS,

No. 122 & 124 Clark St.

MR. S. M. FASSETT, after an extended tour throughout the East, has just returned with all the new improvements and adornments in the

PHOTOGRAPHIC ART.

The most notable and astonishing of things NEW in photography is a Patent Camera that will make

4 Photographs at one Sitting;

and as FASSETT & COOK have purchased the right to use it in Chicago, they can and will afford the public advantages in BEAUTY and PRICE of pictures IMPOSSIBLE to be obtained elsewhere.

FASSETT & CO. are just receiving $8,000 worth of

BEAUTIFUL ALBUMS,

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EXTREMELY LOW.

Also, one hundred dozen Gold and Rosewood FRAMES, all of which were selected by Mr. F. with great care.

Photographs in Water Colors and India Ink.

ALSO,

IVORYTYPES

being produced daily in their utmost perfection and at greatly reduced prices.

MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

RELIANCE WORKS OF Edward P. Allis & Co.,

(Formerly Decker & Seville,)

Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West Water St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, AND MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY. ALSO, Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work of every description.

EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS. NUBIAS, BONTAGS, HOODS, CAPS, SLEEVES, SKATING CAPS, MITTENS AND LEGGINGS, Zephyr Worsteds, Canvass, Chenille and Silk, Head Dresses, Woolen Hosiery, MEN'S AND BOYS' KNIT SOCKS, Ladies' and Childrens' Hosiery.

We have a very large assortment of the above goods, and our prices are low to suit the times. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of Yarns and Hosiery.

SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 Lasalle street.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side.

Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead, LINSEED OIL, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

ANOTHER FIRE IN WISCONSIN.

HERRING'S SAFES AGAINST THE WORLD.

[illegible]

HALL, KIMBARK & CO., DEALERS IN IRON AND STEEL, Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Recently Removed to 193 & 195 South Water Street.

GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Hair Color and Restorative [illegible]

[illegible]

Friend in Need. Try it.— DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, State street, Chicago, and by all dealers.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery [illegible]

Miller's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound [illegible]

Music Stores.

JUST PUBLISHED.— ROOT & CADY'S Piano Forte Instructor.

[illegible]

RY'S GOLDEN CHAIN, [illegible] ROOT & CADY'S, 95 Clark St., Chicago.

THE NEW MUSIC, Just Published: [illegible]

THE SINGING SCHOOL, FESTIVAL CHIMES, [illegible] Price 40 C to Retail. [illegible] H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, [illegible] Clark Street, Chicago. [illegible] JULIUS BAUER.

Medicines, &c.

SACHEM BITTERS AND WIGWAM TONIC.

USE THE SACHEM BITTERS. It is the finest and best TONIC MEDICINE KNOWN. IT IS AN UNEQUALED Tonic and Regulator of the Blood. IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC. AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD.

EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Dealer, South Water street, Chicago. WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor, New Haven, Conn.

WOLFE'S / BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. A DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED for the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.

[illegible] A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

KNOW THYSELF!—Drs. McLEAN & MILLER, Physicians and Surgeons, [illegible]

SEXUAL DISEASES, &c. [illegible]

Consultations and Examinations FREE OF CHARGE. [illegible]

Undertakers.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 81 Lasalle street. METALLIC COFFINS. [illegible]

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

50 HLF. CHESTS TEAS—Y. H., Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong, [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, South Water street.

50 HHDS N. O. SUGAR, COM. [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.

50 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS. [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.

CASES TOBACCO—The [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.

50 Bbls. REFINED SUGARS, [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.

COFFEE. 5000 BAGS. [illegible]

BRECK'S PALM FAMILY [illegible] MITCHELL & ZAHM, Agents.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN AT TEN PER CENT. From One to Five Years on first-class Securities. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 52 Clark street.

TO GRAIN AND FLOUR SHIPPERS.—We make CASH ADVANCES On shipments to New York. B. F. QUIMBY & CO., 190 South Water street.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE On New York, FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB, Telegraphic Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap. CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker. AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC. NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK, N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties. LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. J. L. LEE, 52 Clark street. Post Office Drawer 6187.

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING, EXCHANGE —AND— Collection Office, BURKAM & SONS, 17 Dearborn Street, Chicago. BURKAM & SONS, CHICAGO. F. G. BURKAM & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO., Corner Lake and Lasalle streets .... Chicago, Ill. Collections made and remitted for on day of payment at current rate of Exchange. Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings, SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO. Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ISETT & BREWSTER, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Exchange, Bank Notes and Coin, MUSCATINE, IOWA. Particular attention given to Collections throughout Iowa. Proceeds of City Collections Remitted on day of payment, at current rates of Exchange. REFERENCES:—Bank of North America, New York; Clark, Dodge & Co., New York; Granite Bank, Boston; Spencer, Vila & Co., Boston; Work, McCouch & Co., Philadelphia; Bullitt & Fairthorne, Philadelphia; S. Sturges & Sons, Chicago; D. R. Holt, Cashier, do.; F. Granger Adams, do.; Clark Bros. & Co., St. Louis. T. M. ISETT. W. C. BREWSTER.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, will continue a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. EXCHANGE on LONDON AND PARIS for sale, and LETTERS OF CREDIT granted, available anywhere on the Continent of Europe.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. Incorporated .... February, 1857. Office 104 & 106 Washington Street. This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS, From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President. N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. No. 32 Clark Street .... Chicago, Illinois.

BANKING HOUSE —OF— B. F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking Business transacted.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank. Dated this 20th day of May A. D. 1861. GEO. SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Educational.

CHICAGO ACADEMY.—The seventh year of the Misses Lane & Baker's School for young ladies, will commence on Monday, Sept. 16th, 1861, at their rooms, No. 218 Wabash Avenue.

F. G. BERTEAU'S English, French, Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies Nos. 168-172 Cass st., corner of Erie. The next term will begin on the 26th of September. For particulars, see prospectus, which may be obtained at the Institution.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE [illegible] at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary, Academic and Collegiate Courses, on Sept. 18th, 1861. The College has twelve experienced teachers, thorough appointments and excellent appliances, [illegible] S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between David Burns and John Smith, under the firm name of Burns & Smith, is this day dissolved. The undersigned will continue the business of the former firm at the old stand, and will settle up all matters pertaining to said firm. Chicago, Sept 20th, 1861. DAVID BURNS.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of DENISON & CALKINS, Was dissolved on the 18th inst. by mutual consent. Either party are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation. E. H. Denison will settle the liabilities of the firm. E. H. DENISON. A. C. CALKINS. Chicago, Sept. 20th, 1861.

E. H. DENISON, successor to Denison & Calkins, will continue the Commission Lumber Business at the old stand, on Lumber street, west end of Old street Bridge.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership formed February 1st, 1860, between the undersigned, D. B. Cooke and E. B. Myers; doing business under the firm name of D. B. Cooke & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent; the said D. B. Cooke having sold and assigned all his interest in said firm to E. B. Myers, who will settle all the business of said firm. Chicago, Aug. 31st, 1861. D. B. COOKE. E. B. MYERS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the Produce Commission business, under the firm name of Morse & Yarwood. ALBERT MORSE. M. S. YARWOOD.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. M. STINE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled up by Mr. J. M. Stine, at the old stand, No 37 Lake street, up stairs, to whom all debts due to the firm are to be paid. Chicago, August 1st 1861. J. M. STINE. MAX KRAMER.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS At the old stand, No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs, And solicits a continuance of their patronage.

Business Cards.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, MANUFACTURERS OF TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS, And dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS. Factory corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse 77 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. J. S. MITCHELL. LOUIS ZAHM.

HENRY WIGGERS, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in GOLD MOULDING, LOOKING GLASS, PICTURE, Oval and Ornamental Picture Frame Warehouse, 153 RANDOLPH STREET, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois. Steam Factory, 287, 289 and 291 State st., and 51 and 53 LaSalle st. French Mirrors, Portrait and Oval Frames of every kind. Old Frames regilt equal to new. P. O. Box, 1944.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper: [illegible]

INSURE YOUR FURS FROM MOTHS by leaving them at our Store, NO. 113 LAKE STREET. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1861.

SLAVES IN 1776.

How the Legislature of New York Treated Them.

The New York *Evening Post* has some historical reminiscences of Revolutionary days, that are not without great value in the present crisis. The *Post*, speaking of the action of the New York Legislature, says:

For open traitors they made no allowance at all. An act of 1779—almost the first on the statute books of New York—proclaimed every one, no matter what his position, who adhered in any way to "the cruel King of Great Britain," the enemy of the State. The more conspicuous men of this class, such as Earl Dunmore, the colonial Governor, William Tryon, late Govenor, Sir John Johnson, knight, Oliver de Laney, John Harris Cruger, councillors, David Matthews, late Mayor, Charles Inglis, clerk, and Margaret his wife, and many others, were denounced in the statute by name. They were all banished from the State; their property was declared the property of the State and Commissioners were appointed to administer the forfeitures, *i. e.* to keep a record of the property, real and personal, and in due time offer it for sale. Five years later (1784) another act was passed to expedite the sale of these confiscated estates, and finish up the whole business. It will be seen that the old patriots had no puerile and tender regard for persons who could be base enough to plot the ruin of the republic. If their most intimate friends and neighbors gave aid to the foe, they were classed at once as enemies, and all they owned was taken possession of by the State. It was sold to the highest bidder, with a State guaranty of the deed of transfer.

But among the personal property of the rebels the Commissioners of those days found, what our Generals do now, a great many slaves. New York State was then a slave State; nearly thirty thousand out of its three hundred thousand inhabitants, one-tenth of the population, were bondmen, held to service under laws similar to those which now prevail in the cotton-raising States. They were negroes, who enjoyed no civil rights, and in the eyes of the law were no better than cattle or things. Their labor, like their bodies, was the property of another; none of the privileges of a civilized being was accorded to them, and their lot seemed to be a permanent one—helpless and without hope of change.

The first ray of light cast upon their gloomy position came from the outbreak of the revolutionary war. Men were needed to resist the invaders of the country, and it was then discovered that negroes were men. It was discovered even that they might make soldiers, and the legislature of the State of New York in 1781 in passing an act to raise two regiments for the defence of its exposed frontiers, provided that slaves might be enlisted with them. It enacted, "that any person who "should deliver one or more of his able bodied "male slaves to any warrant officer to serve in "either of the said regiments or in indepen-"dent corps," "should be entitled to the loca-"tion and grant of one right" in the public lands. This gave a bounty to slave-masters on the enlistment of their slaves; but it enacted further that "such slaves who shall "serve three years or until regularly discharg-"ed, shall, immediately after such service, be "and are hereby declared to be FREE MEN OF "THE STATE." Fremont has not yet reached the standard of the fathers of New York.

At the same time the slaves of these rebel masters, whose property had been confiscated, were taken possession of by the State, and supported for a time out of the proceeds of the forfeited estates. But subsequently, by an act passed May, 1786, the able-bodied were manumitted, and the infirm and disabled provided for at the expense of the commonwealth. Here are the words: "Be it enacted, &c., that all negro slaves become the property of the people of the State, by the attainder or conviction of any person whomsoever, and now in possession of the Commissioners of Forfeiture, *be and they are hereby manumitted.*" Again: "That the Commissioners of Forfeitures for the several districts be and are hereby required to provide for the comfortable subsistence of all such slaves as by age and infirmity are become unable to gain a subsistence, at the expense of the people of this State." Those were the just, humane and generous principles which guided the early legislation of the Empire State. Its statesmen were in earnest. They refused to temporize with men who had taken up arms against the nation. They smote them hip and thigh, until success had crowned their efforts and the country was saved. Fremont and Butler have some way to go yet before they overtake the Clintons, the Lansings and the Yateses of our earlier history.

Re-organization of the LaCrosse Road.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, 18th.]

A scheme for making up a party to purchase the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, by sealing the different interests of the stock and bondholders, meets the approval of many of the holders of these securities; and, in fact, some union of these interests is highly desirable on all grounds, and more especially as the large net earnings of the Western or Land Grant road is now entirely diverted from its legitimate proprietors.

But in making up the scheme, everything seems to have been conceded to the holders of that kind of Land Grant bond which, though bearing the same date and covered by the same mortgage as the rest of the Land Grant issue is thus favored, because first numbered and first paid out for iron and material. The holders of the rest of the issue, known as the high number bonds, pretty generally oppose this new scheme, except when the same parties happen to be likewise owners of the low-number bonds.

Under this new plan the road is to be mortgaged for $4,200,000, about equal to the amount of all the debts, and first and second preferred stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad. As the holders of high number bonds are expected to take for them a stock coming after this mortgage and subject to it—they cannot discover where their income is to be sought for in times of ordinary traffic. The low-number bondholders who expect to get 100 per cent. in the new mortgage bonds, and 125 per cent. in all—very naturally approve of the scheme, and as they claim to hold a large portion of the high-number Land Grant bonds they are quite confident of success.

Massachusetts' Resources.

The State of Massachusetts is rich in implements of war, if not in the men to use them. The Boston *Journal* of the 11th says:

The Quartermaster General of the United States Army of the Western Department telegraphed to the Governor of Massachusetts asking if he could furnish two hundred wagons for that division, and how soon. The Governor answered immediately that sixty wagons could be shipped yesterday by rail; and that after ten days he could furnish them with fifteen wagons a day until the order was filled. A dispatch was received from Governor Dennison, of Ohio, on Saturday, asking if Massachusetts could furnish Ohio with infantry equipments. An answer was sent immediately that this State could furnish Ohio, on one hour's notice, with 15,000 infantry equipments of the U. S. Army pattern, and 7,000 first quality English, thus showing the ample resources of our State.

A Sacred Thing—Nebuchadnezzer's Judge.

[From the Janesville Gazette.]

Mat. Carpenter, in his letter on slavery and the war, says that slavery is thought by some to be a "sacred thing." This must be so. We may confiscate a rebel's lands, cattle, horses, ships and money—we may take his personal rights from him, or even his life, and it is all right; but the moment a rebel's slave is touched there is a thrill of horror sent through the mind. There is an awe for this assumed right in the ownership of a man which is found existing all over the country. It amounts to a superstition, and is almost equal to that which fills the mind of the poor pagan when he looks upon his wooden god. Inasmuch as this reverence for the system of slavery is universal and national in this country, ought it not to be represented in a tangible form somewhere, so that its devotees could have their thoughts directed to one point, in their devotions. Suppose we have on "ebony idol," set up at Washington, or some other central point, for this purpose.

SOUTH CAROLINA OVERDONE.—The following from the *National Republican*, Washington, D. C., is probably the nearest to the truth of any report form the South Carolina coast:

Among the refugees who came into Fort Hatteras were some parties (originally from New York,) who had a saw-mill establishment on the North Carolina coast. They know nothing about any "Union Lodges," or the "election of Members of Congress," which have figured so largely in the sensation newspapers. The people of North Carolina, they say, merely follow their leaders, who are for secession, these people being "generally" (to use their delicate language) "in moderate circumstances." The Union men, of the class who do their own thinking, and do not merely follow "leaders" are silenced, and passively waiting for something to "turn up."

A HARD HIT.—The *Abend-Zeitung*, one of the most spirited of the German journals of New York city, says a very hard thing of the late disunion proprietor of the *Daily News*:

"In his valedictory, the editor of the *Daily News*, Mr. Wood, compares himself to Lazarus. 'Like him,' says Mr. Wood, 'I am not dead, but sleeping.' He would have made the comparison much more perfect if he had only protracted it so as to include the remark made on the occasion alluded to by Martha to our Saviour: 'Lord, by this time he stinketh.'"

ZATBO?—The Boston *Post* has the following, which we submit is a good thing although a libel:

They have a story in Chicago about at drunken captain who met a private of his company in the same condition. The captain ordered him to halt, and endeavoring in vain to assume a firm position on his feet, and to talk with dignified severity, exclaimed—"Private Smith, I'll give you 'til (hic) four o'clock to glissober in." "Cap'n," replied the soldier, as you'r (hic) —— slight drunkenism, I'll give you till five o'clock to glissober in."

☞ From an exchange we learn that a valuable church, belonging to the Congregationalists, at Denmark, Iowa, in which the Rev. A. Turner has faithfully preached for several years, was set on fire by a band of secessionists and burned to the ground. It had been recently rebuilt, at a cost of $4,000, and was a neat and comfortable edifice. A large academy adjoining was also consumed by the same desperadoes.

AN ILLINOISAN IN TROUBLE.—Edward Steinson, a Norwegian from La Salle county, Illinois, was indicted for stealing $151 from Mary Ahern, and was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and eight months.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, 19th.

Wholesale Houses.

THE LARGEST Wholesale and Retail DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF NEW YORK, IS THAT OF

WM. M. ROSS & CO., 167 & 169 Lake Street, Chicago, ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

They have now in store a Superb Stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods of every description, which they offer for CASH, at either Wholesale or Retail, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

The Latest Paris Novelties in SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, CLOAKS, LACES, and EMBROIDERIES,

Now in stock and being received daily from Importers, Manufacturers and the Forced Auction Sales of New York and Boston.

Buying and selling exclusively for CASH, we offer inducements to Cash Buyers, either Wholesale or Retail, not to be equalled in this market.

Brown Sheeting, Brown and Bleached Shirting, Striped Shirtings, Bed Ticks, Batts and Prints by the Bale or Case, AT LOW PRICES, FOR NET CASH ONLY.

☞ Do not buy elsewhere until you see our stock. WM. M. ROSS & CO., Nos. 167 and 169 Lake street.

REMOVAL. DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILL, Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES

We have removed nearly opposite our old stand to the commodious double store, Nos. 29 and 31 Lake Street, corner Wabash Avenue, where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be induced to call on us. We have now in store the LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES in this market, which we shall offer at prices that cannot fail to convince our Northwestern Merchants it will be for their interest to buy of us instead of going East. To close CASH BUYERS We would particularly recommend an examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Cheap for Cash. 1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861 FIELD, BENEDICT & CO. 81 & 83 ... South Water Street ... 81 & 83 ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW A FULL STOCK OF GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR, To which they call the attention of the Trade. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

BOWEN BRO'S, 72, 74 & 76 Lake Street, ARE OPENING EVERY GRADE OF SEASONABLE GOODS, MAKING THEIR STOCK UNEQUALLED IN ATTRACTIONS. Buyers are invited to Examine. BOWEN BROTHERS, Jobbers, Dry Goods Crockers, &c.

CONCESSION! PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave., Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION, So far as they can be effected by Low Prices. We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions, Unsurpassed in FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE. These are times for Actions rather than Words. And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CASH BUYERS to overlook our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 63 ...... LAKE STREET 63

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

6,500	boxes	TIN PLATE,
3,400	bdls	SHEET IRON,
500	"	RUSSIA IRON,
150	"	IMITATION RUSSIA,
25,500	"	BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE,
225	casks	SHEET ZINC,
10	t ns	PIG TIN,
18,500	lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS,
10	sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50	casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000	doz.	AXES,
1,200	"	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
30	tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO. Corner of State and Lake streets.

16 & 18 ...... LAKE STREET ...... 16 & 18 G. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our stock of GROCERIES, Fish, Wooden Ware, DRIED FRUITS, &c. &c. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18 ...... STATE STREET ...... 16 & 18

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS, 1861 ...... A Card ...... 1861. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS. 25 ...... LAKE STREET, CHICAGO ...... 25 Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their very large, well assorted and unusually attractive Spring Stock for 1861, which will be offered at low prices and on favorable terms for Cash or Approved Credit. ☞ Prompt and careful attention given to orders. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, 30 ...... LAKE STREET ...... 30 [illegible] SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE.—The undersigned have taken the store at No. 27 Lake Street, [illegible] G. W. LEE & CO.

Wholesale Houses.

CLOTHING FOR CASH OR First-Class Short Credits. JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO., 380 BROADWAY, N. Y. ARE MANUFACTURING AND HAVE ON HAND, A FULL STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, —AT— LOW PRICES, TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS.

Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner, WHOLESALE GROCERS, 64---Lake Street---64 CORNER OF STATE, (Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.,) CHICAGO, ILL. M. L. SATTERLEE, E. S. WELLS, S. FAULKNER.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue, Have in store a large stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere. We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the Rule, and CREDIT the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

1861. FALL TRADE. 1861. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 42 & 44--Lake Street--42 & 44 Dry Goods Jobbers, And Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, Hats and Caps, ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THAT IS NEW AND DESIRABLE IN EACH OF THE ABOVE LINES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT Eastern Jobbing Prices. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

78. CASH PRICES. 78. Wholesale and Retail. We are just opening a full line of Misses' and Ladies' SKIRTS, Which will be sold at very close prices for NET CASH. Also, a complete Stock of GERMAN WORSTEDS, Worsted Goods, Dress Braids, Dress Trimmings, including a large line of BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, A large Stock of Hosiery, Gloves, Under Garments, EMBROIDERIES (which are closing out), Crochet and Silk Braids, Pins, Threads, Needles, Cords, Bindings, HAIR NETS, Crochet Cotton, Chenilles, Sewing Silks, Buttons, Button Moulds, &c., including a full line of Small Wares. Good Goods and Low Prices, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. ADDISON GRAVES. 78 LAKE STREET.

NEW CASH STORE. MARTIN BROS., No. 83 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois, (Tremont Block.) We have just opened a Large and Complete Stock of CLOTHING, Which we will sell AT LOWER PRICES Than ever offered in this market, TO WHOLESALE DEALERS We can offer EXTRA INDUCEMENTS, As we purchase a great portion of our Goods FOR CASH, AND MANUFACTURE EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW YORK. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods. MARTIN & BROS.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE. Established in 1844. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake Street, Chicago. Having received our Spring Stock, we offer At the very lowest market rates, [illegible] AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions. A complete assortment of Cutlery, Shelf Hardware, Tinner's Tools Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, and Tinner's Goods of all descriptions, upon as favorable terms as the goods can be procured from any market. WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut. ALSO, CHAMBER, DININGROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and made to Order. ☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

Coal.

COAL!—COAL!!—COAL!!!— The Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Shamokin and Pittston Coal Companies of Pennsylvania, in order to increase the sales of PREPARED ANTHRACITE COALS in Chicago, [illegible] Corner of Madison and Market Streets. [illegible] MINING PRICES, FREIGHT AND EXCHANGE ADDED. [illegible] ROBERT LAW, Post Office Drawer 6132, Chicago, Ill.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kunz will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults, [illegible]

Paper Hangings.

70 - - Lake Street - - 70 PAPER HANGING Cash Jobbing House. NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE. PAPER HANGINGS, Border Curtain Papers, WINDOW SHADES CHEAP FOR CASH. ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT FOR CITY TRADE. ☞ The best Workmen at Reduced Prices, to compare with the times. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 - - - LAKE STREET - - - 70

F. E. RIGBY & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF PAPER HANGINGS, AND General House Painters. 81 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C., House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc., NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

Sewing Machines.

L. CORNELL & CO'S, L. CORNELL & CO'S, SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED Or Money Refunded. No other Machine will bear this guarantee, and all remain sold. Our Machines are now GREATLY IMPROVED, And we invite the most severe practical test and comparison with the best in the world, at any price. Send for a copy of our "Sewing Machine Review." Office UP-STAIRS, 133 Lake street. Address L. CORNELL & CO., Post Office Box 31, Chicago, Ill.

Army Equipments, &c.

MILITARY GOODS BLUE CLOTH Grey Cloth, Flannel, Blankets, And Trimmings, FOR SALE BY BOWEN BROTHERS 74 and 76 Lake Street.

MILITARY CAPS J. & A. HERZOG, Manufacturers and Jobbers of HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS 153 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

MILITARY NOTICE!— BELTS! BELTS! BELTS! Officer's Sword Belts, Private's Belts, all styles. Prices lower than ever before sold. Uniform Shirts and Caps supplied cheap. E. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark st., (up-stairs.) Country orders please address Box 2424, Chicago, Ill.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And manufacturer of All Kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE: The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Brass, and Bronzing done to order. Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY, BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS, Coppersmiths, AND DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS. SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c. ALSO—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade. 223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Miscellaneous

FARMS FOR SALE.—The advertiser offers for sale, on easy terms, two farms located on the Elgin Road, about twelve miles from Chicago and three miles from the village of Harlem and about the same distance from Cottage Hill. One of the farms contains 250 Acres of Choice Land, Which has been under cultivation for several years. There is on the place a very comfortable house, a large barn, together with other suitable farm buildings. It is fenced with pine boards, four boards high. There is an orchard, containing 180 trees, on the premises. The water is abundant and of excellent quality. This farm will be sold entire, or it will be divided in parcels to suit the wants of purchasers. The other farm is immediately adjoining the above, and contains 80 acres. There is on it a comfortable house, a large barn, an old orchard of some 50 trees, an ample supply of water and of the best kind, and is under good fence. The land is of the best description, and has been long under cultivation. Both of the above described farms are on the line of the Galena & Chicago and Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and within a distance of miles of the Harlem Depot. Apply to [illegible] No. 322 Broadway, New York, or M. T. COLE, No. 121 Lake street, Chicago.

DITHRIDGE'S XX FLINT GLASS OVAL CARBON OIL LAMP CHIMNEYS. Patented September, 1861. The best that have ever yet been offered to the public. They are the best for the following reasons: 1. Because, being of an oval shape, the glass is everywhere equally distant from the flame, so that the draft is stronger and more regular. 2. The oval shape is better adapted to resist the effect of sudden expansion, so that it is impossible to crack them. 3. The glass is made largely of Lead and Pearlash, [illegible] Manufactured by E. D. DITHRIDGE, At the Fort Pitt Glass Works, PITTSBURG, PA. For sale by POPE & SLOCUM, Agents for the Manufacturer, 123 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

TO SHIPPERS OF LUMBER AND SALT.—Merrill & Co's Northern Transportation Line having made arrangements with light draft steamboats on the Illinois River, are now prepared to contract for the transportation of Lumber, Salt, &c. to all points on the Illinois River at reasonable rates. MERRILL & CO., Agents, Foot of North Lasalle street.

For Europe.

THE STEAMSHIP "GREAT EASTERN," JAMES KENNEDY, Commander, WILL SAIL FROM NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL, ON SATURDAY, October 5th Prox.

RATES OF PASSAGE: FIRST CABIN .... $95 to $135, According to accommodation in State Rooms. ☞ Suites of first-class apartments for families by special agreement. Servants in attendance on passengers, and Children HALF PRICE. Infants, FREE. Thirty Cubic feet of Baggage, FREE. THIRD CABIN .... $35 to $50, According to accommodation. Children under eight years, half fare; under twelve months, $5. Twenty Cubic feet of Baggage, FREE.

Freight will be taken on very Favorable Terms.

Plans of the ship may be seen, Tickets issued, and all other information furnished on application personally or by mail to JAMES WARRACK, Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Chicago. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Consignees, New York.

THROUGH TICKETS TO EUROPE, —BY— STEAM OR SAIL. Apply to GREENEBAUM BROTHERS, the oldest house in this line in Chicago. Office, Marine Bank Building, entrance on Lasalle street. Sight drafts for all sterling, and upwards, at current rates.

FISHER, RICARDS & CO., Australia Shippers Line of Clipper Ships, for Melbourne direct. The favorite A 1 Clipper ship "Continent," Gibbs Commander, 1,183 tons burthen, now rapidly loading at Pier 12, East River, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and being well known to shippers in the trade, will sail on or about October 1st, 1861. This will positively be the FIRST VESSEL to sail for Melbourne direct. For balance of freight or passage, having beautiful accommodations for first and second-class passengers, apply to FISHER, RICARDS & CO., 84 Wall street, (Tontine Buildings), New York.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, NO. 2 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO, BAGS AND SACKS Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands. SIMEON FARWELL.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO., HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penn., MANUFACTURERS OF Seamless Grain Bags, AND OF OSNABURGS, 32 inches to 40 inches wide. ☞ We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS— CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago. B. K. CLARKE & CO., 128 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Bran, Salt, Seed, &c. ☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY, 275 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—Every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Insurance.

PREPARE IN TIME AGAINST THE FIRES OF FALL, By Prime A No. 1 Insurance IN THE PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMP'Y OF HARTFORD. THE FRUITS OF THE PHŒNIX are manifest in the following statement of FACTS and FIGURES, showing the amount equalized to public benefit, in the shape of losses paid in the West and South, during the past four years; a substantial record of a WELL TRIED CORPORATION.

OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MINNESOTA, NEBRASKA, MISSOURI, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, TEXAS, ALABAMA. [figures illegible]

Insurances solicited, and policies issued and renewed in this leading Corporation, at fair rates, by HUBBARD & HUNT, RESIDENT AGENTS, Chicago. Branch Office for the Western and Southern States at Cincinnati. H. H. & H. M. MAGILL, General Agents.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

HURLBUT'S GREAT TIGHT BARREL STAVE SAWING AND DRESSING MACHINE, PATENTED JULY 3d, 1860. The greatest invention of the age.—[Cincinnati Commercial. A discovery of national importance.—[N. Y. Tribune. Deserving the highest praise for both construction and action.—[Scientific American. It is the favorite of all at the Exhibition.—(Chicago Mechanics Institute.)—[Chicago Tribune. We give it our hearty approbation, and commend it to all lumbermen, believing it opens a mine of wealth to them.—[St. Louis Republican. The undersigned are the Inventors and Patentees and still own the right to the following territory, to-wit:—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, Minnesota, Maine, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Maryland, Florida, Vermont, Alabama, Oregon, New Jersey, Delaware and Rhode Island. We are now prepared to sell State, County and Town Rights. We build a splendid new style machine, capable of making a stave from one to six feet long, and of any desired thickness, from ¼ of one inch to 2½ inches. The machine is automatic, and is WARRANTED to make a PERFECT TIGHT Barrel Stave. The following persons have the machines in operation, and to them we would respectfully refer the public:—Hayward & DeWolf, Michigan City, Indiana; Chaney, Post & Co., Ashley, Ill.; L. R. & H. W. Alley, Batesville, Indiana; N. J. Templeton, Cincinnati, Ohio; Caswell & Davidson, Parkersburg, Virginia; A. Thornton & Co., Minneapolis, Minn. We will take real estate or good personal property in exchange for machines and rights. Persons wishing to make inquiry in regard to said territory will please address HURLBUT BROTHERS & CO., Post Office Box 3643, Chicago, Illinois.

HUNT'S AXES.—The DOUGLAS AXE MANUFACTURING COMPANY Of Boston, offer for sale at 34 Lake street, Chicago, a stock of their AXES AND TOOLS. The attention of the trade is respectfully solicited, as the goods will be sold At Reduced Prices for Cash. Address D. D. DANA, Treasurer, Care of Edwin Hunt, Chicago.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON. A consignment of this well known iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by C. H. McCORMICK & CO. Agents for Manufacturers.

HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS.—The Bay State Tread Power for one or two horses, with continuous track and chilled rollers and thimbles; the easiest running power in use. Also, Power Corn Shellers, of all sizes. Made and sold by EMERY, TRIMBLE & CO., Patent Office, 43 Canal street, corner of Washington street, Chicago.

Railroads.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE To New York, New England and the Canadas. [illegible timetable] Salisbury's Patent Dusters Are run on Day Express Trains. PATENT SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS. ☞ Baggage Checked Through. ☞ THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the Galena Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets (under the Tremont House), Chicago, and at the Depot. R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Pass. Agt.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, July 28th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows: THROUGH EXPRESS, daily (except Sundays), at 6:30 A. M., arriving at Cairo at 12 midnight. This train connects for Peoria, Alton, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile. ACCOMMODATION (every day) at 4:30 P. M. for Cairo and Way Stations, arriving at Cairo at 6:00 P. M. next day. This train on Saturday will run only to Urbana. HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN. [illegible] ☞ For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

1861.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS: 7:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with trains on Air-Line Road, at White Pigeon with trains for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Monroe, Detroit and Jackson. NIGHT EXPRESS: 7:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit. Trains arrive from the East at 7:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East. Salisbury's Patent Dusters used on all trains. Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements used only on this and all connecting roads. Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sts. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects, With 285 Miles of Double Track, THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West), FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA, All connecting direct to New York, Morning Mail, Afternoon Fast Line Night Express. One Train Daily from Pittsburg to New York, (430 miles), without change of cars, VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON. With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines. Express Trains Run Daily—Others Sundays Excepted. NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any Line or train. New York or Boston Tickets via Pittsburg good via Philadelphia or Allentown. BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON Good via any of the Boat Lines. Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE. FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. Buy Tickets via Pittsburg. TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES. FREIGHTS. [illegible] ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago daily at [illegible] FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg. Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON. [illegible] D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent. B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c. [illegible] E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati Indianapolis and Louisville. TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows: [illegible] THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. [illegible] JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent. CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. LOWEST FARE And Shortest Time by this Route TO BELOIT, FREEPORT, GALENA AND DUBUQUE. On and after WEDNESDAY, July 10th, 1861, TWO EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS leave daily from the Depot of the CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY [illegible] MATT. TAYLOR, Superintendent. H. W. GRISWOLD, Agent, Chicago.

DETROIT TO BUFFALO, VIA NORTH SHORE. Through in Twenty Hours without landing. [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points. [illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT. [illegible]

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE. [illegible] W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Agent.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. [illegible] JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

Legal.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, October Term, A. D. 1861. William E. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills, vs. Anton Klaus.—Attachment. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, October Term, A. D. 1861. Charles Wright vs. James Wright.—Attachment. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1861. Henry J. Phillips vs. Anne Phillips.—In Chancery. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Bernard G. Caulfield, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, executed and delivered to J. Young Scammon, a certain deed of trust, [illegible] J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee. Chicago, June 28 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, executed and delivered to J. Young Scammon, a certain deed of trust, [illegible] J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee. Chicago, June 26th, 1861.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a certain note [illegible] Chicago, July 29th, 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. [illegible] Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Chicago, August 8th, 1861. The above sale is adjourned to MONDAY, the 30th day of September, A. D. 1861, at the same hour and place. IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Chicago, Sept. 9th, 1861.

ESTATE OF ROBERT PATTERSON, DECEASED.—Public Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of the said Robert Patterson, deceased, to present the same [illegible] Administrator.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM KAMMERER, late of Chicago, deceased.—Take notice that the undersigned, executrix of the aforesaid estate, MARGARETH HOFFARD, [illegible] Chicago, August 8th, 1861.

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—[illegible] 109 DEARBORN STREET, [illegible] MRS. A. L. SALMAN, [illegible]

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 121 WASHINGTON STREET. [illegible]

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to 109 Randolph Street, [illegible] PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1861.

THE CITY.

GREAT AUCTION SALE.—W. A. Butters & Co. will sell on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week an immense stock of ready made clothing, cloths, cassimeres, satinetts and dry goods. See their advertisement.

MILITARY BOOKS.—Fresh supplies of "Army Regulations of 1861;" "United States Infantry and Cavalry Tactics," and the October Knickerbocker, have been received by Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place.

PRESENTATION.—Second Lieutenant Granger, of the Douglas Brigade, desires us to convey his thanks to the Misses Fitch and friends for the presentation of a splendid sword and accoutrements, with the assurance that it shall always be wielded in defence of the right.

CORRECTION.—In the roster of the Douglas Brigade published in our issue of Saturday, one or two unavoidable errors occurred. Dr. Roler is Assistant Surgeon in place of "Brown," and Dr. E. Powell in place of "J. E. Powell." Dr. Roler remains to take the medical charge of the Second Regiment.

FOR THE NINETEENTH.—Capt. C. D. C. Williams, Company G, 19th Illinois Regiment, leaves for Cincinnati on Monday night. He will be happy to take charge of all donations of wine, cotton shirts, old linen, &c., for the relief of the wounded at the late railroad catastrophe at Huron, Ind. Packages can be left at the City Railroad office.

DEAD.—The unfortunate German who was run over at the North Western R. R. depot on Friday, died shortly after the amputations were performed. We have been unable to ascertain his name, and only know that he lived in the extreme north-western part of the city. Dr. Fisher made the amputations, assisted by Drs. Max Myers and Macallister.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE GALE SISTERS.—J. Carbutt, the well known photographer, No. 131 Lake street, has struck off a large number of photographs of the lamented sisters, Hannah and Adeona Gale, which will be offered for sale in the lobbies of the Theatre upon Monday night, on the occasion of the benefit for Mrs. Gale, and the surviving sister. The proceeds will be devoted to the Gale fund. Every one should possess a copy.

SABBATH SCHOOL UNION MEETING.—The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago S. S. Union will be held in the First Baptist Church, on Monday evening, 23d inst., commencing at half past seven o'clock. As this will be the last meeting previous to the County S. S. Convention, which will be held on the second week in October, a full attendance is earnestly requested. Several interesting reports will be made by canvassers.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED.—We are authorized to state that the New York Central Railroad have and will continue to reduce their fare as low as by any other route, whatever it may be. The superior facilities offered by this route are such that they have always commanded the great share of through travel to and from the West. The fare, all rail, from Suspension Bridge or Buffalo to New York, is seven dollars, and their time is sixteen hours. They have no steamboat express train that occupies twenty-four hours in running through. Passengers by morning train will please bear this in mind.

MILITARY.—The streets on Saturday were filled with military men, and presented quite a warlike aspect. Raw recruits, awkward squads, officers both regular and volunteer, Zouaves and Home Guards, were abundant well nigh as civilians. Many members of the unfortunate Illinois Nineteenth and some of the Hecker Jaegers are at home. In spite of the departure of two full regiments from this city within a week, the warlike ardor does not seem to abate. In the mean time, the various companies and regiments still recruiting are doing well and rapidly filling up their ranks.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE NINETEENTH.—Lieut. Brydges, accompanied by Sergeants Bell and Downes of the Illinois Nineteenth are in the city. They report the wounded in the Hospital at Cincinnati doing well, and think that all will recover. The only regret the poor fellows who have gone, expressed, was that they had not died upon the battle field. They considered their lives as comparatively thrown away.

Lieut. Brydges has been authorized to act as Recruiting Agent in this city to fill up this splendid regiment, whose ranks have been so fearfully decimated by the late accident. He has opened an office in Custom House Place. Here is an excellent opportunity for those desirous of enlisting to enter at once into active service.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.—The new collegiate year of the University has just opened with a success far beyond the expectations of its friends. It was feared that the state of the times would affect the attendance unfavorably. On the contrary the number is considerably in advance of last year. The new Freshman class numbers twenty-five, equal to that of many of the East. The fact is, it has come to be understood that Chicago has a college, bearing its name, identified with its interests and which supersedes all necessity of looking elsewhere for the education of her sons.

It is an excellent feature of the Institution that it adapts itself to the actual wants of the people. The Academy, or preparatory department, is open to all boys who have passed the rudiments of education. Our citizens are showing an appreciation of this department by a large patronage.

HOOSIER ECONOMY.—Our readers will remember a murder case that occurred some months ago near the State line of Indiana, in Lake county. A man and his wife, living in the town of Bloom, in this county, went to the little village of Dyer, in Lake county, Indiana, just across the State line, where both of them got gloriously drunk. On their way home, the wife, finding the husband too drunk to walk, beat him with a fence stake so that he died the next day. The deed was committed on the Indiana side of the State line, but the man died on the Illinois side. The woman was arrested and brought to Chicago; but our Courts decided that they could not take jurisdiction, and the woman was sent back to Indiana. The Grand Jury of Lake County, in that State, *refused to find a bill against her on account of the costs*, and the woman was set at liberty.

BUSTEED'S ARTILLERY.—Captain Busteed's artillery, now quartered at the Wigwam, has received marching orders for Washington at the earliest possible moment. Dispatches were received from the Secretary of War on Friday evening, conveying the information that the pieces, mortars, uniforms and accoutrements, would be furnished at Washington, and urging all possible dispatch. Busteed's Artillery will form an independent battery, numbering one hundred and fifty-six men, provided with eight cannon and two mortars. One hundred excellent men have already enrolled themselves, and Captain B. expects to have his ranks filled during the present week. The majority of the recruits are from Michigan, and are vigorous, hearty fellows, who will do good service.

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES.—No article of household use is now so much desired or almost so indispensable as a good sewing machine. Step by step has it grown rapidly into public favor, and every year has developed new improvements, till now we find in the new lock stitch machine (making a stitch alike on both sides), just invented and patented by the Grover & Baker S. M. Co., the simplest and most perfect instrument that has yet gladdened the heart of the housewife.

In a recent number of the *Scientific American* we find this new machine illustrated, fully described, and pronounced as the great desideratum—a machine that is so devoid of complication that it is a marvel of simplicity.

The competition at the recent State Fair for the first premium was strong. All the leading machines were represented; and while each and all in the hands of skillful operators did beautiful work, the awarding committee decided that the Grover & Baker was the "*best machine for general purposes*," *because its wonderful simplicity rendered it easy to operate and impossible to get out of order.*

Old established favorites have had to give place to this rising star in the sewing machine line, and the admiring crowds that daily gathered around this little wonder, pleased at its rapid, noiseless motion, second the committee in their choice, and many a family has already taken it to their home, occasions they have "*the best.*"

It is a noticeable fact, that while all other sewing machine factories have either closed entirely or discharged the greater number of their workmen, the Grover & Baker company have recently had to put on more men to meet the increasing demand, both at home and abroad, for their new improved machines.

ARRIVAL OF THE SEVENTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

The March Through the City.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE REGIMENT.

The Seventh Wisconsin Regiment, Col. Van Dor, commanding, left Madison on Saturday morning for the seat of war.

Tents were struck promptly at 5 o'clock, leaving not a few of the occupants to complete their toilets in the open air. The regiment after taking the morning rations, was busied till about nine o'clock in completing preparations for departure. At that time the companies formed as for dress parade, and after filling their canteens, drew up in solid column, and were addressed by Secretary Harvey, acting Governor, in a few hearty words of commendation, cheer and farewell, urging on the officers tender care of their men, as well as strict discipline, and on the men the importance of thoroughly perfecting themselves in the school of the soldier. Col. Van Dor then called for cheers for the President, the Governor of Wisconsin, the ladies and citizens of Madison, Secretary Harvey, and for "all our friends," which were most heartily responded to by the boys. Inspector General Stevens called for three cheers for the Seventh, which were given with a will.

Marching out of Camp Randall, amid the cheers of the Eighth Regiment, which was drawn up in line, they took the cars, and about 11 o'clock moved off, amid the booming of guns and the cheers and waving of handkerchiefs by the crowd.

The first stop was made at Stoughton, seventeen miles this side of Madison, from which village there was one company in the regiment. Almost the whole population had turned out for a farewell greeting, and the scenes enacted were varied and many of them touching. Two or three good looking young ladies passed along by the side of the cars shaking hands with all, and now and then being drawn close enough for a kiss.

At all the stations were crowds and welcomes as the train dashed through. At Janesville, coffee and a variety of refreshments were provided for the soldiers and those accompanying. At Barrington, the Stars and Stripes were displayed and a salute fired.

The Regiment arrived at the Northwestern Railroad Depot about 7½ o'clock. Various telegrams during the day had fixed the hour of arrival at 5½ o'clock. Long before that time, the various streets along the proposed line of march were crowded with spectators, who resolutely maintained their places for two hours, so great was the public curiosity to see the famous Seventh Regiment.

The march of the Seventh through the principal streets of the city to the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad depot, was a triumphal ovation, and their soldierly bearing, martial appearance, and steady, uniform marching, elicited the warmest encomiums and heartiest applause from the thousands of spectators who thronged the sidewalks. The Ellsworth Zouaves and Scammon Light Infantry, preceded by the Light Guard Band, did escort duty, and were handsomely complimented by the officers of the Seventh.

The Regiment is accompanied by twelve ladies for laundresses. Three of the regiment only were left in the hospital, and they are convalescent. Twenty five recruits for the Second Wisconsin also accompanied them. The Seventh is provided with 218 tents, wall sides, of the very best finish. The arms are the Harper's Ferry guns. The haversacks are of the most approved description, being covered with rubber and lined with canvass. In addition to a complete soldier's outfit, they are provided with havelocks and rubber blankets. The Regiment numbers 1,000 men—three companies and nearly a fourth being from Grant county, all sturdy farmers, miners and lumbermen.

The following is the roster of this fine regiment:

Colonel—Joseph Van Dor.
Lieut. Colonel—W. W. Robinson.
Major—Chas. A. Hamilton.
Adjutant—C. W. Cook.
Quartermaster—H. P. Chilton.
Surgeon—Henry Palmer.
Assistant Surgeons—D. C. Ayres and E. Kramer.
A—Lodi Guards, Capt. Geo. Bill.
B—Columbia Co. Cadets, Capt. J. H. Huntington.
C—Platteville Guards, Capt. J. S. Nesmith.
D—Stoughton Light Guards, Capt. E. F. Giles.
E—Marquette Sharp Shooters, Capt. W. D. Walker.
F—Lancaster Union Guards, Capt. J. B. Callis.
G—Grand Rapids Union Guards, Capt. S. Stevens.
H—Grant County Badger State Guards, Capt. Finnicum.
I—Waushara Northwestern Tigers, Capt. Walther.
K—Beloit Badger Rifles, Capt. A. Gordon.

Colonel Van Dor is a native of Transylvania, and received his education at the Imperial Military Academy of Vienna. He was an officer in the army of the celebrated Field Marshal Radetsky, and acted a distinguished part in the Hungarian revolution of 1848-49. He came to America in 1850. His superior qualifications were soon recognized, and his services were secured as a teacher in the Maryland Military Academy, in that of Richmond, Va., and in the well known Captain Partridge's. He is a thorough and experienced officer, and possesses all the requisites for the successful handling of a regiment in the camp or field.

Lieut. Col. Robinson is a native of Vermont, and has been a teacher in Capt. Partridge's Academy in Vermont. He was a Captain during the whole Mexican war, serving in an Ohio regiment under Gen. Taylor.

Major Chas. Hamilton is a prominent lawyer of Milwaukee and grandson of Alexander Hamilton, killed by Burr. He is represented as a gentleman of sterling qualities and great courage.

Capt. Huntington of the Columbia County Cadets, Co. B, belonged to the 15th Regiment U. S. A., during the Mexican war. Capt. Walther of the Northwestern Tigers has seen service in Sigel's Brigade. Capt. Bill of the Lodi Guards served in the Mexican war. Lieuts. Bailey, Manning and Meyer have also seen service.

In fact, this regiment is peculiarly fortunate in being officered by men who have seen service, and have thereby been rendered competent to drill and supervise it. The men repose the utmost confidence in their leaders, a fact which will tell largely for their effectiveness in the field, and inspire them with a courage they could never possess under untried officers.

The Seventh Regiment was determined to be fully supplied with all the paraphernalia of war, and therefore it was natural and highly proper that the Seventh should have a *vivandiere*. Miss Hannah Ewbank, a schoolmistress of Marquette, fills that position, and if youth and grace, beauty and intelligence, are of any account, the *vivandieres* of the East must look to their laurels. In the matter of teaching the young ideas to shoot, Miss Ewbank bore an enviable reputation, but deeming her sphere limited, she has joined the Grand Army, where she may encourage the elder ideas to shoot in a manner peculiarly desirable, and which recommends itself to every patriotic mind. Her uniform is very neat, consisting of a Zouave jacket of blue merino, trimmed with military buttons and gold lace; a skirt of scarlet merino, trimmed with blue and gold lace; pants and vest of white Marseilles; balmoral boots; hat of blue velvet trimmed with white and gold lace, with yellow plumes; and white kid gloves. A more jaunty or bewitching little Daughter of the Regiment never handled canteen, and it is no wonder that the multiplex father jealously watches her, and has sworn sacredly to defend her.

The Seventh is thoroughly and effectively supplied with all the accoutrements and surroundings of the camp and field. Their uniforms, knapsacks and haversacks are serviceably and substantially made. Their guns—the Minié musket—are of the most approved pattern and of excellent finish. The Executive Department of Wisconsin has left nothing undone which tended to place this regiment upon a thorough war footing, and teaches this state a useful lesson in the matter of fitting out regiments.

The Regiment comprises the very bone and sinew of the Badger State, and was especially noticeable for the hardy appearance and uniformly heavy build of the men. The saw mills and pineries of Wisconsin have been the nurseries of splendid soldiers. Hardened by exposure, enured to toil, fatigue and danger, and strengthened by constant and arduous labor, the change from the axe and the raft to the gun and the trench imposes no additional or new demand upon their strength and endurance. The devotion of a brief time to drill, under a competent drill-master, at once transforms them into soldiers and fits them for the arduous duties of a soldier's life. Such men are unconquerable. Wisconsin may well be proud of her regiments.

SOIREE AT BRYAN HALL.—A *soiree dansante*, at which an excellent supper will be served, occurs at Bryan Hall on Wednesday night of the present week. It will be given by the St. John's Conference of the confraternity of St. Vincent De Paul, for the benefit of the poor. The worthiness of the object should ensure a full measure of success.

THE CHICAGO LEGION.

Organization of the 51st Regiment I. V.

For a week past rumors have been current on the streets that a new Chicago Regiment, called the "Chicago Legion," was about being organized out of the various home companies which have been drilling here for months past, and out of which it was once proposed to form the First Regiment of Illinois Militia, under the new law. The following is a copy of the official order issued by Adjt. Gen. Mather:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF ILLINOIS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 20, 1861.

General Order No. 107.]

It is ordered by the Commander-in-Chief that the Union Railroad Guard, Capt. H. F. Westcott; Sturges Light Guard, Capt. J. G. McWilliams; Bryan Light Guard, Capt. Hefferson; Fremont Fencibles, Capt. Rufus Rose; Yates Light Guard, Capt. Wm. P. White; Scammon Light Infantry, Capt. Brown; Anderson Rifles, Capt. A. L. Hale; Higgins Light Guard, Capt. Wentz; Tucker Light Guard, Capt. Gardner; Mather Light Guard, Capt. C. H. Roland; shall compose the Fifty-First Regiment of Illinois Volunteers.

There may be attached to said Regiment one company of Cavalry, one company of Light Artillery—said companies to be raised by voluntary enlistment for said purpose, and not to be selected from any of the companies of Artillery and Cavalry heretofore reported and accepted by the State.

The Commander-in-Chief of the State forces, or the proper officers of the U. S. Army, may, at any time, detach the said companies or either of them from the said regiment, and detail them for any separate service to be assigned in the discretion of said officers.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
T. S. MATHER, Adjutant General.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by Gov. Yates as field officers of the 51st:

Colonel—GILBERT W. CUMMING.
Lieut. Colonel—LUTHER P. BRADLEY.
Major—SAM. B. RAYMOND.

Col. Cumming has practiced law in this city several years, and for six years previous to making Chicago his home he was Colonel of an Albany (N. Y.) Regiment—having risen from the ranks to that honorable position.

Lieut. Col. Bradley is well known to our citizens as a former member of the firm of Munson & Bradley, stationers, and has had considerable experience as an officer in the Connecticut militia—once commanding a battalion, we believe in New Haven.

Major Raymond needs little introduction from us to Chicageans, his position as Captain of the famed Fire Brigade, and latterly as commandant of the Anderson Rifles, having placed his name prominently before the public.

The headquarters of the Legion will be at No. 1 Metropolitan block, corner Randolph and La Salle streets. Experienced artillerists, desirous of organizing a company to be attached to the regiment, should report at headquarters immediately.

The Circuit Court.

The September term of the Circuit Court ended on Saturday. The term has been a very important one, owing to the unusual number of indictments for criminal offences. The last of these in hearing found disposition on Saturday, and was the case of Michael Rains, indicted for killing John Kane, in a fight at Athens, during the month of August last. The killing was the sequel of a drunken brawl. Both Rains and Kane were employees at the stone quarries in that village, and both were intoxicated when the trouble arose between them. The fight occurred in a saloon, and Kane received three stabs, either of which must have proved fatal.

Capt. Crofton, the principal in the Kraatz case, appeared and plead not guilty to an indictment for manslaughter. The matter of a change of venue was suspended until next term, E. C. Larned, Esq., becoming surety for the appearance of the prisoner.

At noon, His Honor Judge Manierre sentenced the prisoners tried during the term, as follows:

Patrick Mullen, in accordance with the verdict of the jury, was sentenced to one years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, ten days of that time to be solitary confinement, the remainder of the period at hard labor.

Peter May was sentenced to ten year's imprisonment for killing John Trappe, ten days in each year solitary confinement.

James Morgan, the inhuman brute who murdered his wife at the Junction, plead guilty to manslaughter and was sentenced to imprisonment for life. The circumstances of this murder were horrible in the extreme. The evidence before the jury of inquest developed beyond question that the monster whipped his wife with a strap he was accustomed to wear around his body; that he broke a broom over her head, kicked her, tied her hands to a comforter she wore, placed a rope around her neck and hung her up to a beam, then threw her heavily upon the floor. Her body was a mass of bruises and she soon died from the effects of the blows upon the head. While it may be a consolation that the inhuman brute will never again pollute society with his presence, we cannot but think that the rope has been unjustly cheated of its dues.

Andrew Eggers, for the larceny of a wagon, was sentenced to one year imprisonment, ten days solitary confinement.

John Sullivan, for shooting John Roos, at Cottage Grove last summer, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary, ten days solitary confinement.

Sidney Reynolds, for setting fire to haystacks, was sentenced to 30 days confinement in the county jail.

Railroad Damage Suit.

The Superior Court has been occupied for several days in the trial of the cause of Jeremiah Callaghan vs. the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company—a suit of some interest and importance, which is brought to recover damages for personal injuries occasioned by a railroad accident.

On the morning of the 9th of March, 1858, which it seems was a keen, frosty morning, the locomotive J. B. Turner broke one of the truck wheel and was thrown from the track at a bridge at Mill Creek, near Geneva. The engine driver and fireman were both seriously injured. The latter, Callaghan, had a leg crushed so badly that it had to be amputated at once. He was otherwise injured so that he was disabled for several months.

He now brings suit to recover damages, alleging that the wheel which broke was an essentially defective one, having been turned down, in order to fit it to its place on the axle, to such an extent that the plates composing the two sides of the hollow cast-iron wheel were rendered dangerously thin; that this defect was evident to competent and skillful machinists, and the wheel should have been rejected; that the master mechanic in the shop, who is contended to have been a careless person—whose habits were bad, failed to do his duty in ordering such a wheel to be placed under the locomotive; and that the Company is therefore liable for the injury. All these positions are controverted by the Company.

The defence contend that the defect (which in connection with the intense cold, high speed, and a probable obstruction upon the track, caused the accident,) was unavoidably incident to the manufacture of wheels, which, owing to the "floating of the core" will sometimes come from the mold with one side thinner than the other; that the wheel in question was not turned off to an extent to render it unsafe, if it had been ordinarily thick; that the machinists, &c., did their duty properly, testing the wheels by the ordinary methods and passing them from one department to the other; that the master mechanic was not an incompetent man, nor one whose habits affected his skill.

The evidence already produced has been lengthy, and the cause has elicited much curious discussion and information in regard to railroad organization; the construction of railroad machinery; the structure, form and durability of weels; and the strength, comparative gravity and tenacity of cast iron in different forms and at different temperatures. The forenoon of Saturday was occupied in the examination of John B. Turner, Esq., the well known ex-President of the road. The afternoon was taken up with the testimony of P. A. Hall, Esq., formerly Superintendent, Mr. John Eberts and Dr. Crawford.

The evidence will be concluded to-day (Monday.)

Van Arman & Walker for plaintiff. Anthony & Hervey for defendant.

SIGEL DRAGOONS.—The Sigel Dragoons, a noble, hardy-looking corps of men under command of Capt. Nicholas Mayer, hailing from Hoosier Grove, town of Hanover, Cook county, and numbering about eighty members, arrived in the city Saturday. They took the cars at the depot of the St. Louis and Alton road at 3 P. M., en route for St. Louis, to become attached to Sigel's Regiment.

WHO CAN HELP THE UNFORTUNATE?—I wish to find employment for a healthy lad, sixteen years old, and willing to work. He is the sole dependence of an infirm and destitute widowed mother. Also for a young man in feeble health who would do good service, at small wages, as a copyist. Also, for a middle aged man who left his home on account of the troubles in Missouri, and who, though not able to bear arms for the Government, could not repress expressions of his attachment to the Government. He is now working for his board until something better shall offer. He can give good references to business men of this city and St. Louis, as to character and capacity. He has been a book-keeper for many years.
W. F. STEWART,
In charge of Ladies City Mission.

The Daily Union Prayer Meeting.

The daily Union Prayer Meeting, held each noon in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, Methodist Church Block, has been marked during the past week with unusual interest. We give a brief sketch of one of the closing meetings of the week that our readers may be aware of the vital interest taken by the Association in the current topics of the day.

A brother remarked that he had been both surprised and pained to hear that the President had modified Gen. Fremont's proclamation in regard to the property of rebels against the Government, though not actually employed against it. It was a step backwards, which would discourage Christian hearts, and dampen the ardor of the people, with whom the Government was of more consequence than rebel property—even though it be in human flesh and bones, left at home, and not ordered to bear a musket. The prayers and remarks which followed showed clearly what a deep-seated sympathy Christianity has with the loyal cause, and the full appreciation of the military necessity which called forth the proclamation referred to. Never perhaps has there been exhibited a deeper feeling for the preservation of the Government, while all seemed to feel that another cloud had swept over the brightest spot in her sky, that has appeared since this stormy rebellion overspread it.

One of the young men who has been holding prayer meetings in the soldiers' camps said he had been told by one of the under officers that the prayer meetings were spoiling the soldiers, taking all their courage away by sending them to their tents weeping, &c., &c., and they must be discontinued. This testimony of one of their number, will give some idea of the vitality of the work that is going on among the soldiers through this instrumentality.

A brother remarked that he should not question the bravery of any man who would weep on account of his sins. Such repentance would lead to prayer, which was the source of all genuine valor. A good brother, recently conversing with a man of Southern sympathies who contended that Southern soldiers were the truest, said to him, "It is true, your soldiers are more impetuous—they take spirits till they are very brave, and are afraid of nothing. They dash ahead, till their liquor is worked off, or they have taken so much as to be *worked off* themselves, while our soldiers *think first*, and then they kneel down and pray, and when they get up, you look out, Sir, for they are full of the Spirit—not of whisky, but genuine patriotism, which is the only father to genuine bravery."

Another brother remarked that one of the chaplains had said, that when he got his papers from Washington, he should stop the prayer meetings, if they were not conducted with more quietness and order. Prayer was offered for him, that he might receive his papers direct from the Great Master, who was often in disorderly crowds, doing good to the poorest and worst—and also for the meetings, that they might not be hindered by any influence, from doing that for which they were instituted, viz: arresting the attention of the soldier to his first great duty, of allegiance to God and his laws.

A brother remarked that the terrible realities of this war were scarcely comprehended by us, and consequently our *whole* duty in regard to it, was not as apparent to us as it should be. He had just seen a business man from one of the southern counties of our State, in which there are over two hundred refugees from Missouri, who said that one of them had seen eight men hanging upon one tree, by the highway—placed there, probably, to increase the alarm and hasten the steps of the flying fugitives; and an old man, over sixty years old, who had been warned to leave the State, and answered that he could not, as he had no conveyance and no means to hire any; he saw a gang of marauders shoot down a man and then refuse the old man the privilege of burying the body, saying that if he was not off in a certain time, they would serve him in the same way.

All this is done within twenty-four hours ride of our own doors. How little can we appreciate the horrors of anarchy as contrasted with the blessings of peace and the lawful protection of life and property that we enjoy.

A member of the Association has commenced amongst the children and friends of Sabbath Schools, a "Try Company," the object of which is that all joining themselves thereto, will read in concert one chapter of the Bible every day. He earnestly desires that all superintendents and teachers will take hold of this good work and urge it upon their charge. Seventeen hundred have already joined, although only started some fifteen days since, commencing with the 1st chapter of Matthew's Gospel. The chapter for Monday the 23d inst., will be the 16th of that gospel.

Names are constantly coming in from this and adjoining States. A register will be kept at the rooms of the Association where all may enter their names.

The Benefit for Mrs. Gale.

A meeting of the company and attaches of McVicker's Theatre was held in the Green Room a day or two since, and the following resolutions were unanimously passed in reference to the terrible death of their late associates, the Gale Sisters:

WHEREAS, "That Supernal Judge, that stirs good thoughts," has in his infinite goodness seen proper to grieve our hearts by removing from a life of usefulness our late associates, Hannah and Adeona Gale, whose many good qualities had ripened respect into brotherly and sisterly love, and endeared them to us by social and professional ties which, though severed by the grave, cannot be obliterated from our memories of the pleasant past; and, whereas, by this sad calamity, a widowed mother and helpless sister have been deprived of all that made life sweet, and cast upon a shore of utter desolation from which death alone can rescue them, therefore

Resolved, As far as sympathy in its most sincere form can alleviate the sufferings of the bereaved mother and sister, *ours*, from aching hearts, they have; and as a token of respect to the deceased the members of this company will wear a badge of mourning for thirty days—the ladies, a rosette on the left breast, the gentlemen, crape on the left arm.

Resolved, That Mr. McVicker having tendered the use of his theatre, and Mr. S. W. Glenn and Miss Addie Proctor having kindly relinquished a night of their engagement for a benefit to Mrs. Gale, we also offer our gratuitous aid on the occasion, and that a generous public may have an opportunity to administer to the bereaved, who we know to be in needy circumstances, a subscription be opened at the Box Office of the Theatre for the purpose of raising a sufficient amount to provide for the present wants and necessities of the heart-stricken mother.

Resolved, That our sympathies are extended to the other sufferers by the late calamity at the Continental Theatre, Philadelphia, and our thanks to those who administered with christian kindness, the last sad rites to our departed sisters.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, with such funds as may accrue from the benefit and subscriptions, be forwarded by Mr. McVicker to Mrs. Gale.

The benefit will take place on Monday evening, the 23d, when every attraction will be offered which may ensure a full house and a handsome sum to the widowed and dependent mother and the bereaved sister who yet survives, to bear through life the fearful remembrances of that night, which left her sisterless. We hope the public will be quick to appreciate the worthiness of the object upon this occasion, and be generous in their contributions for the sake of those who remain and in remembrance of the grace, beauty, and, better than all, the true womanly virtues which endowed poor Hannah and Adeona Gale.

A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT.—One of the fountains in the Court House Square was the object of universal admiration, Saturday afternoon, not from any intrinsic beauty appertaining to those hydraulic institutions, or from any peculiar beauty or sublimity attaching to the jets of water which all day long industriously try to persuade themselves and the community that they are anything but squirts. The focus of many admiring eyes was a beautiful snow-white dove, which was making its evening toilet, sleeking its plumage and arranging stray feathers. The bird was poised upon its iron perch, directly beneath the orifice of the fountain, and seen through the misty prism, seemed some visitant from a strange land, and not a winged inhabitant of this noisy, dusty, smoky, grain-buying, finance-investigating city. It was a little picture hung up just a minute, to gladden the eye with beauty and the heart with purity.

THE NINETEENTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.—Captain Hayden and Sergeant Henry Wilday, of Company A, Quartermaster R. W. Wetherell, Lieut. Bridges, of Company G, and Lieut. Drum, of Company I, all of the unfortunate Illinois Nineteenth, were in the city on Saturday. Lieut Drum left the same day for Galena. Lieut. Bridges is detained as recruiting officer for the Regiment. They report all now in the hospital at Cincinnati as doing well and out of danger. Dr. Bogue, the Regimental Surgeon, is untiring in his attention to the wounded.

Captain Hayden and Quartermaster Wetherell were detained in St. Louis on special duty, and were not with their regiment at the time of the accident.

COMPANY ELECTION.—At an election held by the cavalry company called the Wyman Rangers, Peter Freeman of Co. I, 13th Illinois Regiment, was elected Captain by acclamation; George C. Miller 1st Lieutenant; J. Dysart of Nachusa, 2d Lieutenant; ——— Wardsworth, Orderly Sergeant. Capt. Freeman will leave for St. Louis on Monday night to report himself to Major General Fremont, ready for service.

Unpaid Letters.

The following letters, detained in the Chicago Post Office, for Postage, will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, on Monday next, unless the postage is previously paid. Call at the room of the Dead Letter Clerk, up stairs:

Mrs. Emily Mumford, Chicago, Ill.
E. Anderson.
Louis Vicar, Odell, Ill.
John Thompson, Upper Alton, Ill.
Agent C. & B. I. R. R., Lacon, Ill.
Peary & LeBacon, Somonauk, Ill.
Joseph Bros., Wilmington, Ill.
Benj. Champlin, Cortland, Ill.
T. Dean, Palatine, Ill.
George Lounsbury, Chenoa, Ill.
D. C. Wright, Mendota, Ill.
Geiger & Weber, Dixon, Ill.
John Rawson, Erie, Ill.
G. A. Tobey.
L. Hiscock & Co., Earlville, Ill.
L. D. Mallory, Sterling, Ill.
W. F. O'Bannon & Bro., Marseilles, Ill.
James Horrie, Morris, Ill.
H. J. Davis, Lexington, Ill.
H. Cunningham, Belvidere, Ill.
Johnson & Young, Clinton, Iowa.
Clark & Hitchcock, Ripon, Wis.
Joel Potter, Platteville, Wis.
Mrs. S. J. Hogan, Racine, Wis.
Miss Mary B. Woodbury, Jackson, Mich.
John Colgate, Adrian, Mich.
Lyman Blair, Michigan City, Ind.
A. Scott, Burnettsville, Ind.
Lieut. Paul Roche, New York, N. Y.
Hussey, Wells & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Letters under old style stamps and stamped envelopes, not recognized in payment of postage:

John Noble, Chicago, Ill.
H. B. Owen, " "
Munger & Armour, Chicago, Ill.
A. L. Crandall, " "
P. O. Box 3136, " "
M. McNiel, Elgin, Ill.
Dan'l Carroll, Beulah, Ill.
Mrs. Ursula Shafer, Geneseo, Ill.
Francis Moran, Lyons, Iowa.
Col. Vandever, Dubuque, Iowa.
D. Bernard, 20 St. Louis, Mo.
David Preston & Co., Detroit, Mich.
Lee Bannister, Plainville, Mich.
David R. Miller, Logansport, Ind.
Poe & Brother, Ravenna, O.
A. & C. R. Hanna & Co., Chester Corners, O.
John Frankenberger, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. Helen Whitsdon, Milan, O.
Sam'l S. Wentworth, Hanover, N. H.
Mrs. Joseph Raymond, New York, N. Y.
C. Ager, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Jos. Brannan, Oswego, N. Y.
Miss Jennie F. King, Sacketts Harbor, N. Y.

The National Loan.

The following were the subscriptions to the National Loan on Saturday:

Rudolph Walenta	$1,000
Thomas P. Hart	150
Frederick Gaylord	500
Anna B. Redmond	200
John Bredenell	50
Cornelia A. Rogers	100
Geo. H. Ledwell	100
Susan P. Wright	400
Henry J. Chambers	200
Henry Brackmann	50
Total	$2,800
Total to date	$139,700

☞ Dr. Van Buren can be consulted daily at his rooms in McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets.

☞ "Augusta! oh! Augusta!! See that beautiful Lamp in the window with prisms. Look!! also at the one in the corner, with the red glass, marked $1.50. Isn't that a perfect beauty. I declare there is one marked $1.00. Mother wants a good Kerosene Lamp. They dont explode you know when you use the genuine Kerosene."

Let us read the name and number of the store. Why its Noble's Lamp and Oil Emporium, 175 Lake street. se21-131.

Humiliation Day Thursday, September 26th.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the proclamation of the President, the Young Men's Christian Association desire to call *public attention* to the arrangement which they have made for carrying out this necessary object.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

10½ A. M., services in Bryan Hall, conducted by Rev. Robert Patterson.

12, noon, Prayer Meeting (as usual,) in the Association Room, No. 15 Methodist Church Block.

3 P. M., Union Prayer Meeting at Bryan Hall.

GAS FIXTURES.—The place to get *new styles* at low figures, 182 Lake street. H. W. WILMARTH. September 10, 1861. se10-26t

PIANOS.—If you wish to buy or rent a piano, go to W. W. Kimball's, 99 Clark street. sep26 26t

☞ Cook & McLain, 123 Clark street, are cleaning and dying ladies silks, shawls, &c., at the lowest possible prices.

☞ Sargent's Wild Cherry Tonic Bitters are most valuable medicine for debility, etc. Prepared by Sargent, Druggist, Randolph and State sts.

MARRIED.

In this city, Sept. 19, at St. James' Church, by Rev. Clinton Locke, Mr. WM. M. VAN NORTWICK, of Batavia, Ill., to Miss LOUISE J. TOWNER, of Geneva, Ill.

DIED.

In this city, Saturday, Sept. 21, LINNÆUS G. NOBLE, son of Chas. L. and Lizzie J. Noble, aged 6 years. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 27 Adams street, at 3 o'clock, Monday, 23d inst.

On Friday, Sept. 20th, ADELAIDE H., wife of James F. Draper, aged 26 years. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 78 North Lasalle street, Sunday afternoon, Sept. 22d, at 2 o'clock.

In this city, Sept. 21, of Consumption, after a long and painful illness, SARAH E., second daughter of Joseph L. and Jean J. Draper, aged 15 years. Funeral services to-day (Sunday), at 4 o'clock, at the family residence, No. 168 Adams street.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses
Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail.
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proofstaffs, &c. &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

[illegible price list]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the Engines tested. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill. Post Office address Box 374.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!

Richard's Iron Corn Sheller,

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day.

PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860.

Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity.

MANUFACTURED BY

F. C. RICHARDS,

BOX 1445, CHICAGO, ILL.

Depot and Manufactory at Lotz & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 54 Franklin street.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—Persons in want of hand or power presses, of newspaper, job or book type, or of any of the necessary fixtures of a Printing Office, will do well to call at

45 LASALLE STREET,

Where they can be bought at the lowest rates, and but little used, for cash. The object being to close up a large establishment articles will be sold at merely nominal rates. Apply to A. M. TALLY, 45 Lasalle st.

STEAM BOILER AND ENGINE FOR SALE.

A ten to twelve horse Boiler and Engine for sale at the cheapest rates for cash at 45 Lasalle street. A. M. TALLY.

A BARGAIN.—House and Lot ON OAK STREET, Buffalo.

Lot twenty-four feet in front by sixty feet; House of brick, two story and basement, with water and gas, being two blocks from the Clarendon Hotel, and two blocks from the Post Office, in the centre of the city, and all good buildings in the vicinity. The owner, having removed West, would exchange the above property for Merchandise of a desirable kind, as he is in a position to dispose of them, or would purchase a stock and add a portion in cash. Inquire at office No. 2 Hilliard's Block, Chicago.

TO CITY AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.

Just Received:

50 gross Spalding's Glue.
15 " Spalding's Throat Confections.
10 " Cephalic Pills.

NEW YORK PRICES FOR CASH.

J. H. JOHNSON, R. T. LANDON, Agent. Cor. State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

THE ADVERTISER IS PREPARED to clean Vaults, Out Houses, &c., very cheap. Address JOHN MASON, P. O. Box 4224, or call at 111 Monroe street.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices; also superior Yeast made to Barrels. A. S. MORRY. 3 Board of Trade Building.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, 1861.

The week closes on a very comfortable money market. The transactions of produce dealers have been enormous; but they have had no difficulty in commanding all the funds they needed. It is evident on all sides that nearly all departments of trade are active, and were it not that our entire community are still suffering from the immense losses realized in the early part of the season from our infamous currency, it is doubtful whether our people ever had really a more prosperous year. The blotting out of five or six millions of capital—equivalent to the destruction of more than all the banking capital actually owned in the State—is enough to embarrass any community. Large as that loss has been, it is now scarcely noticeable in the currents of general business.

Exchange has been gradually working closer all the past week. Outside and on the Board of Trade to-day, ⅛@¼ was the selling rate. The bank rate to customers was generally ⅛@¼ though a few still supplied round lots to customers at ¼. They were below the general average of the market.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL.—Mr. Smithers, the Assistant Manager of the Bank of Montreal, is in the city. He will open the Agency of the bank early next week. Who is to manage the Chicago Agency has not yet transpired. We hear several gentlemen prominently named; but we forbear to mention rumors, as the matter will very soon be settled. We learn definitely that the bank will not, for the present at least, authorize the agency to do a general discount business. Its transactions are to be confined strictly to affording facilities for the Canadian trade and the redemption of its notes at a rate generally of ¼, and never above ¾ of 1 ⅌ cent. premium.

STATE BANK OF IOWA.—We call attention to the statement of the State Bank of Iowa. The strong position it occupies will be evident by an inspection of the table:

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF THE STATE BANK OF IOWA, MONDAY, SEPT. 2, 1861.

Names of Branches.	Safety Fund.	Specie.	Notes of other specie paying Banks.	Due from specie pay'g B'ks & B'rs.	Loans and Discounts.	Other Items.	Capital.	Circulation.	Due other Banks and Bankers.	Depositors.	Other Items.
Muscatine Branch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Branch at Iowa City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Branch at Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque Branch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oskaloosa Branch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mount Pleasant Branch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Branch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Branch, Davenport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lyons City Branch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Branch at Burlington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington Branch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Madison Branch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McGregor Branch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Branch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	193,811.82	622,186.42	216,611.00	314,300.39	1,082,908.79	279,000.73	670,790	1,119,817	16,540.19	781,490.19	121,106.33

ELIHU BAKER, Secretary. H. PRICE, President.

MILWAUKEE.—[The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

Exchange dropped 1 ⅌ cent yesterday, the banks reducing the rate to 2 ⅌ cent premium, nor did the reduction increase the demand materially, there being a very general impression that it must come down still lower. Some of the banks allowed customers 1 ⅌ cent for New York drafts, while others would not buy even at that rate. The demand for currency continues active, and we begin to hear complaints amongst grain dealers of a scarcity. Should the movement of wheat continue liberal, it is likely shippers will soon have to let their exchange go at par in order to increase the supply of currency. It is becoming pretty evident that the two millions of circulation of our current banks will be far short of what we shall need to carry on the fall business. The resolution of the bankers convention that the banks of the State should resume redemption of their circulating notes on the 15th of October will, in any event, keep exchange from running much above 1 ⅌ cent until the new banking law goes into effect, after which it is hoped we shall never see it above ¾ or 1 ⅌ cent.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the bankers of Wisconsin held at the Newhall House, on the 19th of September, 1861, (at which a majority in the State were represented,) Alexander Mitchell was elected President, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the interests of the people and of the banks of the State imperatively require that the banks should resume the redemption of their circulating notes before the 1st of September next, and as soon as arrangements can be made for the purpose.

Resolved, That the banks of this State should redeem their notes from the 15th of October next, at Milwaukee or Madison, in New York exchange, at 1 ⅌ cent discount, and should appoint their agents respectively for that purpose, and notify the Secretary of the Bankers' Association of such appointment by the 10th day of October next.

Resolved, That no new banks should be put in operation nor any increase of circulation be made by the banks now in existence except by the consent of the directors of the discredited banks, be reinstated.

J. W. MOORE, Sec'y.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations of the New York Stock Market today:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	73¼	73¾
Galena	67½	67½
Rock Island	48½	48½
Burlington & Quincy	62¾	62¾
Tennessee 6s	43¾	43
Missouri 6s	43¾	43¾
North Carolina 6s	61¼	61¾
Virginia 6s	51	51¾

First board steady; second board dull.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, 1861.

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, bris.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Lake						
Canal	581	6080	60613	2800		
G. & C. U. R. R.	1439	53970	2571	1112	321	
R. I. R. R.	2285	28020	6669		350	1050
Ill. C. R. R.	1418	40270	10550	339		194
C., B. & Q. R. R.	2105	40270	23157	162		
N. W. R. R.	1203	21241	366			
A. & St. L. R. R.	460	3330	1456			
Total	9261	169071	109801	3994	671	1244

	Live Hogs No.	Grass Seed lbs	Hides lbs.	Wool lbs	Beef Cattle No.	Potatoes.
Canal		67712				
G. & C. U. R. R.	420		8680		84	
R. I. R. R.			7910			
Ill. C. R. R.	200	19000			294	
C. B. & Q. R. R.	635		10330		1246	
N. W. R. R.		1300	33	75	31	
A. & St. L. R. R.	1020				100	
Total	2193	88012	26833	1855	1685	

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, bris.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	300	50060	12500			
To Pt Sarnia		6800				
Total	300	56860	12500			

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, SEPT. 21.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Lumber, ft.	830,000	Coal, tons	295
Shingles, no.	400,000	Salt, brls.	170
Lath, no.	30,000	Wheat, bu.	43,830
Wood, cds.	1,103		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL, SEPT. 20, '61.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Flour, brls.	351	Lumber, ft.	151,798
Wheat, bu.	11,933	Shingles, no.	60,000
Corn, bu.	60,613	Lath, no.	5,500
Seeds, lbs.	65,270	Posts, no.	271
H Wines, brls.	144	Salt, brls.	395

According to the dispatches received here from New York to-day, the markets for breadstuffs continue buoyant, with a good export demand for France. This verifies the statements published in the TRIBUNE of this morning, with regard to the deficiency in that country. Never before in the history of this country did matters look more promising for a large foreign demand than at the present. We are only sorry that our own crops are not as good as was at first supposed, and that we will have less to spare than last year.

The receipts of produce in this city to-day were large—amounting to 9,261 bbls flour, 169,071 bushels wheat, and 109,801 bushels corn. This exhibit caused rather a dull feeling in the leading markets at the opening; but after the receipt of the New York dispatches, they became firm and tolerably active.

There was an active inquiry by shippers for flour to-day, partly in consequence of the announcement that freights on Monday next will advance 5c, but principally in consequence of increased orders from the East—and we have to note an improvement in spring extras since yesterday, of 10@15c per brl. Winter wheat brands were also in better demand—principally for speculation—and the market was firmer; but there is no quotable change in prices. Of all kinds, upward of 6,000 brls changed hands at $4.50@4.90 for white winter extras; $4.25@4.40 for red winter; and $3.75@4.45 for low grade to choice spring extras.

The increase in the receipts of Wheat caused the market to open heavy, and buyers had the advantage; but under the buoyant dispatches from the East, and a prospect of lower freights, it rallied and closed firm at yesterday's prices. Winter wheat was in active demand, and the market advanced 1c. About 180,000 bushels of all kinds changed hands at 85c for No. 2 White; 85@86c for No. 1 Red; 80@81c for No. 2 Red; 78@79c for No. 1 Spring; and 78@79½c for No. 2 Spring—the great bulk of the transactions being at 78 and 79c.

There was a good demand for fresh receipts of Corn, and the market was firm and brisk; but in consequence of the scarcity of vessels, Canal Corn ruled dull and heavy. About 130,000 bushels were sold at 24¼@24¾c for Canal and River Mixed afloat; and 22¼@23c for Mixed in store.

Oats were quiet but firm. Rye was scarce and in good demand. Timothy Seed was steady.

Freights ruled dull, in consequence of a large fleet of vessels being expected in port by Monday, and rates declined 1@2c per bushel, with light engagements at 13@14c for corn, and 14@15c for wheat to Buffalo—closing at the inside quotation.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Dull and 2c lower. The engagements were as follows:—To Buffalo:—Two standard vessels, not named, corn at 13c; brig C. P. Williams, corn at 13c; schr A. C. Raynor, corn at 14c; schr Mason, wheat at 15c; schr Berlin, wheat at 14c.

FLOUR—Received, 9,261 brls; shipped by lake, 300 brls. Market for spring extras 10@15c higher. Sales were as follows:—1,800 bls medium to choice white winter extras (mostly Missouri) at $4.60@4.90; 188 brls "Stanton" white winter at $4.80 del; 75 brls medium white winter at $4.50 del; 175 brls "Canada" red winter at $4.40 on track; 75 brls red winter extra at $4.25 del; 100 brls "Bartlett" choice spring extra at $4.45 del; 400 brls "Centre" 100 brls "Jerome & Ross," 300 brls "Hudson's XXX," 500 brls good extras at $4.25 del; 80 brls "St Louis" at $4.20 del; 100 brls "Grape Valley" at $4.12½ del; 100 brls "Red Jacket" at $4.15 on track; 100 brls "Radiant," 100 brls "Trio," 200 brls "Panton," and 580 brls good spring extra, at $4.10 del; 94 brls "Empire" at $4.00 on track; 350 brls good extras at $4.00 del; 100 brls "Ohio State" at $3.95 del; 100 brls fair extras at $3.90 del; 100 brls "Oliver Twist" at $3.80 del; 200 brls "Ionic" on p. t.; 100 brls low grade extra at $3.75 del; 100 brls "Sheldon" super at $3.70 del; 100 brls "Illinois" super on p. t.; 100 brls "Ellsworth" and 100 brls "Loch Leven" at $4.15 del; 100 brls good spring extra at $4.15 on track; 38 brls "Mohawk" at $4.12½ del; 100 brls "Dubuque" last night at $4.20 del; 100 brls "Warren" at $4.20 del.

WHEAT—Received, 169,071 bu; shipped, 56,860 bu. Market for winter advanced 1c; spring wheat firm. Sales were:—WINTER—400 bu No 2 White in store at 85c; 6000 bu No 1 Red in store at 85c; 3000 bu do at 86c; 6000 bu No 2 Red in store at 80c; 4000 bu do at 81c. SPRING—4000 bu No 1 Spring in store at 78c; 5000 bu do at 78½c; 10,000 bu do at 78¾c; 26,000 bushels do at 79c; 5000 bushels do at 79¼c; 7000 bushels do at 79½c; 7000 bush No 2 Spring in store at 78c; 2500 do at 78¼c; 20,000 bushels do at 78½c; 80,000 bu do at 79c; 5000 bu do at 74½c; 15,000 bushels do at 74¼c; 2000 bu Rejected in store at 80c; 2500 bu do at 81c.

CORN—Received, 109,801 bu; shipped, 12,500 bu. Market dull for Canal, but firm for receipts in store. Sales, 6000 bu choice River Mixed at 25¼c f. o. b.; 25,000 bu Canal Mixed at 24¼c afloat; 5000 bu do at 24¾c f. o. b.; 5000 bu Mixed in store at 22¼c; 20,000 bu do at 22¾c; 85,000 bu do at 23c; 400 bu Rejected in store at 18c.

OATS—Received, 3994 bu. Market quiet and firm.

RYE—Received, 671 bu. In good demand and firm. Sales, 1000 bu No 1 in store at 28c.

BARLEY—Received 1244 bu. Market firm. Sales, 140 bags good at 38¼c on track.

TIMOTHY SEED—In good demand. Sales, 36 bags and 150 bushels at $1.55; 11 bags at $1.50.

HIGHWINES—Steady. Sales, 50 bbls country at 13¾c; 40 bbls in lots at 14c.

MESS PORK—No demand, and market nominal at $13.00@14.00.

LARD—14 bbls and kegs country at 7¼c.

TALLOW—In good demand and firm at 7@7¼c; country, 6¾@7c.

HIDES—In good request. Sales at the following quotations:—Dry Flint, 9@9½c; Green Salted, 4½@5c; Green Country, 3½@4c.

WOOL—In good demand and firm. Sales, 1,000 lbs common at 25c.

BUTTER—Common, 6@8c; Choice Dairy, 9@11c.

EGGS—In good supply and dull at 6c.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.25@1.50 ⅌ doz; Turkeys, 6@7c ⅌ lb.

BEANS—In good demand and firm at $1.00@1.25.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 1,685 Beeves, 2,193 Hogs. Beef Cattle in fair demand and steady. Hogs rather easier. Sales were:—

280	Beeves averaging	1180 lbs	at	$2.80
76	"	1130	"	2.75
42	"	1242	"	3.00
12	"	1000	"	2.25
250	Hogs	250	"	3.00
140	"	245	"	2.80
50	"	240	"	2.90

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—ASHES—Continue steady, with moderate sales at $5.25 for pots and pearls.

FLOUR—With strong favorable accounts by the Europa, the market is very much excited, and with large export demand prices have advanced 20@30c per brl; sales 36,000 brls at $5.00@5.20 for rejected; $5.10@5.20 for super state; $5.35@5.60 for extra state; $5.10@5.20 for super western; $5.40@5.70 for common to medium extra western; $5.75@5.90 for shipping brands extra r h O; and $6.00@6.25 for trade brands, market closing very firm, with no sellers at the inside quotation; extra state at the close could not be had below $5.50@5.60. Canadian flour has also materially advanced, with fair business doing; sales 1,200 brls at $5.10@5.20 for super, and $5.40@6.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour is a shade firmer, with moderate sales at $2.40@3.90. Corn meal firm, with sales of 100 brls Brandywine at $3.15, and 100 brls choice western at $2.90.

WHISKY—Active and a shade firmer; sales 1,900 brls at 19½@20c.

GRAIN.—Wheat market continues excited and prices have again advanced from 1 to 3c per bu. A portion of the sales noticed below were to arrive. Sales 24,000 bu Chicago spring at $1.07@1.16; 45,500 bu Milwaukee club at $1.12@1.15; [illegible] western club at $1.13@1.17; 28,000 bu amber Iowa at $1.19@1.22; 7,000 bu choice Canada club at $1.22; 4,800 bu winter red state at $1.25@1.28; 10,000 bu inferior white western at $1.26; 58,000 bu winter red western at $1.25@1.30; 6,000 bu inferior at $1.20; 6,000 bu very choice amber Michigan at $1.33; 26,000 bu white Indiana, Ohio and Canada at $1.35@1.38; 8,200 bu white Kentucky at $1.35@1.41. Rye firm at 66@68c for western; 70@72c for state and river. Barley dull and nominal. There is fair business doing in corn. Prices are without any decided change. Market closed very tame, with sellers of prime shipping at 50@51c. Sales 213,000 bu at 50c for damaged mixed western; 53@55½c for eastern do; 56½@58c for good to prime shipping do. Oats in moderate request at 29@33c for Canada; 31@32½c for western and state.

PROVISIONS.—Pork market a shade firmer with fair demand. Sales 650 bbls at $14.50@14.63 for mess; $9.75@10.00 for prime. The Government contract for 9,100 bbls mess has been awarded at $14.53@14.75. Beef quiet and unchanged. Sales 150 bbls at $4.00@4.50 prime; $5.00@5.50 mess; $9.00@11.25 repacked mess; $12.75@13.50 extra mess. Prime mess beef and beef hams dull and nominal. Cut meats a little firmer. Sales 450 pkgs 4¾@5c for shoulders; 5½@6¾c for hams. Bacon more active. Sales 400,000 lbs of sides to the Government on p. t.; 5,000 lbs new clear sides in dry salt at 10c. The Government contract for 500,000 lbs smoked ribbed sides has been awarded at $7.92. [illegible] Sales 420 bbls at 9¾@10c; choice at 9¾c. Butter in fair request at 7@10½c for Ohio; 10@14½c for state. Cheese steady at 5@7c for quantity.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues firm with active inquiry. Sales 4500 bags Rio at 15@15½c; 4500 mats Java at 20c; 300 bags St Domingo at 14½@14¾c; 150 bags bond on p t. Sugar—Raw is active and prices fully ⅛@¼c higher. Sales 2834 hhds Cuba at 7¼@8¼c; 500 boxes Havana at 8c; 17 Calcutta on p t. Molasses firm. Sales 200 hhds Cuba Muscovado; also Porto Rico at 40c.

STOCKS—Stronger but quiet. N Y C 73¾c; Pac Mail 83; Pan 118; Little Miami R R 77; Tenn 6s 43; Treasury 6 per cents, two years, 98¾; U S '74 coupons 89¾; U S 6s '81 regtd 90¾; U S 6s '81 coupons 91.

OSWEGO, Sept. 21.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN.—Wheat firm, but buyers and sellers generally apart in their views. Sales 2,300 bu No 1 Milwaukee club at $1.05; last night—6,100 bu No 2 Chicago spring at 99c@$1.00; 1500 No 1 do at $1.03. Corn nominally unchanged; no sales. Barley in demand. Sales 300 bu Bay Quinte at 55c afloat. Rye and oats quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Quiet; flour 34c, wheat 12c, and corn 11c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—26,000 bu rye.

CANAL EXPORTS—2,000 brls flour, 21,000 bu wheat, 7,400 bu barley.

Foreign Markets.

PER SAXONIA.] LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10.—Consols closed buoyant on the 10th, at 93½@93⅝ for money, and 92½@93⅛ for account. Erie shares lower.

LONDON MARKET.—Sugars flat. Coffee firm.

FRANCE.—Rentes heavy, 68f. 95c.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.........Sept. 21.

Prop C Mears, Ryerson, Pentwater, 65 m lumber, 70 cds shingle bolts.
Schr Mary, Read, Runk's Pier, 55 cds wood.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 80 m lath, 80 m lumber.
Schr H Norton, Carbery, Pt Washington, 80 cds wood.
Schr Traveler, Taft, Bay City, 175 m lumber.
Schr Thos B Avery, Finefield, Buffalo, 150 tons coal.
Schr I H Drake, Bordan, Wallaceburgh, 175 cords wood.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Lynze Pier, 96 cds wood.
Schr Col Glover, Ackerman, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.
Schr H N Gates, Welch, South Bay, 400 m lumber, 49 cds wood.
Schr Rayner, Bruce, Buffalo, 145 tons coal.
Schr Wyoming, Furlong, Wallaceburgh, 136 cds wood.
Schr Pioneer, Thompson, Blackville, 65 cds wood.
Schr P Hayden, English, Amsterdam, 100 cords wood.
Schr Gray Eagle, Parritt, Buffalo, 900 brls salt.
Schr Harbridge, Johnson, Port Julius, 93 cords wood.
Schr St Lawrence, Sarnia, 77 cds wood.
Schr Advance, Dall, Oswego, 200 brls salt, 120 cds wood.
Schr G R Roberts, Nelson, Grand Haven, 60 cds wood.
Schr Westchester, Burns, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Annie Thorine, Anderson, Duck Lake, 70 m lumber.
Schr Spencer, Blanchard, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Schr Fishhawk, Ham, Manitowoc, 85 cds wood.
Schr Telegraph, Hayes, Grand Haven, 75 m lumber.
Schr Magnet, Yates, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Mariner, Baker, Sheboygan, 90 cds wood.

CLEARED.........Sept. 21.

Schr Mary, Read, Runks Pier.
Schr Illinois, Bark, Muskegon.
Schr H N Gates, Welch, Sand Bay.
Schr Bagnor, Bruce, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr Campbell, Stedman, Buffalo, 11,100 bu wheat.
Schr Pioneer, Thompson, Blackville.
Schr Harbridge, Johnson, Port Julia.
Schr Forrester, Peterson, Grand River.
Schr Newman, Jones, Buffalo, 16,200 bu wheat.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT—September 20.—BOUND UP—Props Plymouth, Rocket, Potomac; bark John Sweeney; brig Oleander, Lucy A. Blossom, Fanny Gardner, Pilgrim; schrs Nightingale, Forfar, John Weeden, Eagle Wing, Racer, Dardanelles, John Thursby, Ellen Williams, Syracuse, Jupiter, E H Lathrop, Yorktown, Huntress, New London, Col. Fairchild, White Squall, C N Johnson, Convoy, Arrow, Montezuma.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.........Sept. 20.

Lockport, Lockport, 5,300 bu corn, 20 brls lime.
Mary Emory, Ottawa, 4,000 bu corn, 800 bu wheat.
Imperial, Lockport, 5,600 bu corn, 63,020 lbs seeds.
South Aquilla, 157,000 lbs ice.
Atlanta, LaSalle, 4,429 bu wheat, 95 brls highwines, 30 brls flour.
Iantha, DuPage, 4,600 bu corn.
Globe, LaSalle, 5,353 bu corn, 49 brls highwines.
Ottawa, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn, 2,250 lbs seeds.
Ocean Spray, Ottawa, 3,300 bu corn, 2,500 bu oats, 541 bu wheat, 2,462 lbs seeds.
Clariett, Morris, 4,000 bu corn.
J L Alexander, Ottawa, 4,000 bu corn, 201 brls flour.
R E Goodell, Ottawa, 5,300 bu corn.
Altoe, LaSalle, 5,450 bu corn.
Jane, Ottawa, 5,300 bu corn.
Badger State, Ottawa, 5,600 bu corn.

CLEARED.........Sept. 20.

W W Dodge, DuPage, light.
Troubadour, Lockport, light.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa, 78,353 ft lumber, 8¼ m shingles, 5½ m lath, 1,000 lbs wagon material, 130 lbs mdse, 1,000 lbs molasses, 252 lbs sugar, 25 brls salt.
E Burnham, LaSalle, 19,700 ft lumber, 5 m shingles, 271 cedar posts.
Artisan, LaSalle, 1,000 brls salt.
America, LaSalle, 1,000 brls salt.
Geo McClellan, LaSalle, 1 m siding, 30 brls salt.
Eclipse, LaSalle, 28 cords bark.
Altoona, Morris, 20,385 ft lumber, ¾ m siding, 3½ m shingles, 600 lbs wagons.
Iantha, DuPage, light.
Clariett, Morris, light.
Ann, LaSalle, 20 m star lumber, 50 m shingles.
South Aquila, 189,700 lbs ice.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

They having kindly relinquished a night of their engagement, the following ladies have tendered their services for this MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 23d, for the

BENEFIT OF MRS. GALE,

The bereaved mother of the late favorite Danseuses, the GALE SISTERS, Hannah and Adeona, who lost their lives by being burned to death at the Continental Theatre, Philadelphia, leaving their mother and helpless sister in destitute circumstances, the ENTIRE COMPANY and ATTACHES of the Theatre have volunteered their services, and the following excellent entertainment will be offered for the patronage of the friends and admirers of the deceased and the sympathisers with the desolate mother.

A subscription will be opened at the Box Office, where all who are disposed to assist the Theatre can donate their mite for the widow's aid.

Tom Taylor's new and beautiful Comic Drama of HELPING HANDS; Or, The Blind Violinist.

[illegible cast list]

GRAND DANCE .... Miss JENNIE HIGHT.

To conclude with the Comic Sketch of the DUTCH ACTOR.

Von Spinoff .... Mr. S. W. Glenn
Flat (a Manager) .... Mr. McVicker
Rose (with Song and Dance) .... Miss Ada Proctor

☞ In active preparation the dramatic version of Washington Irvin's celebrated Legend of RIP VAN WINKLE.

MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,

Cor. Clark and Madison Streets,

ENTRANCE ON MADISON.

G. MIRASOLE, in returning his thanks to his friends and patrons, has the pleasure of announcing that his Dancing Academy is now open for the season. The first Soiree will be given on

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 24th.

Children's Classes taught by MADAME MIRASOLE.

These Classes and Parties will be kept strictly select, and parents can send their children with full assurance that they will meet none but the most respectable, as a school of five years standing will prove.

For terms and particulars apply at the Academy from 9 to 12 A. M., 1 to 3 and 5 to 10 P. M.

The Madison and State street Cars and the Clark street Omnibuses pass the door every few minutes.

☞ Rooms to Rent to Private Parties.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,

Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners.

CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents are allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY.

JUDD'S BUILDING,

Southeast corner of Clark and Monroe Streets.

We have removed to this building and are fitting up its commodious rooms in the most superb manner, and as soon as finished will open them for the reception of visitors. We cordially invite persons desirous of visiting our Academy and see that its TEACHERS are COMPETENT, and its APPOINTMENTS COMPLETE.

Our season will commence October 1st. Weekly Soirees of the School will be held as heretofore on Tuesday Evenings.

MARTINE & EDWARDS.

Miscellaneous.

BANK NOTE LIST OF

WRIGHT & BROTHER.

W. W. WRIGHT, Of Cleveland, Ohio. GEO. S. WRIGHT, Formerly G. S. Wright & Co. Of Cincinnati, O.

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes.

No. 36 Clark street, Chicago.

LIST OF ILLINOIS BANK:

PAR:

Bank of Bloomington, City Bank of Ottawa, Mechanics' Bank, Hardin, Reapers' Bank.

DISCREDITED.

No. 1.........VALUE 97 CENTS.
Alton Bank, Kane County Bank, Bank of Galena, McLean County Bank, Bank of Northern Illinois.

No. 2.........VALUE 96 CENTS.
Bank of Sparta, Union Bank.

No. 3.........VALUE 85 CENTS.
Cumberland County Bank, Mahaiwe Bank, Edgar County Bank, Pittsfield Bank.

No. 4.........VALUE 78 CENTS.
Bank of America, International Bank, Bank of Illinois, Illinois River Bank, Bank of Ashland, Oslo River Bank, Bank of Indemnity, United States Stock Bank, E. I. Tinkham & Co's Bank.

No. 5.........VALUE 75 CENTS.
American Bank, Merchants Bank, Carmi, Illinois State Security B'k, Highland Bank.

No. 6.........VALUE 10 CENTS.
Marshall County Bank, Eagle Bank, Fulton Bank, Pacific Bank, Illinois Central Bank, Patriotic Bank.

No. 7.........VALUE 68 CENTS.
Bank of Commerce, Kankakee Bank, Jackson County, Olympic Bank, Bond County Bank, State Stock Bank, Columbia, Western Bank of Illinois.

No. 8.........VALUE 53 CENTS.
Bank of Elgin, Bank of Federal Union, Grayville, Bank of Metropolis, Bank of Napierville, Bank of Prairie State, Lake Michigan Bank, Toulon Bank, Warren County, Wheat Growers' Bank, Agricultural Bank, Franklin Bank.

No. 9.........VALUE 50 CENTS.
Alsena Bank, Bank of Aledo, Bank of Albion, Benton, Brooklyn, Carmi, Pike County, Republic, Southern Illinois, Belvidere Bank, Corn Exchange Bank, Corn Planters' Bank, Continental Bank, Commercial B'k, Palestine, Canal Bank, Farmers' Bank, B. Centre, Farmers' Bank of Illinois, Garden State Bank, Hampden Bank, Jersey County, Kaskaskia Bank, Lafayette, Plowman's Bank, Shawanese Bank, Illinois State Bank, Prairie State Bank, National Bank, Southern Bank of Illinois, Humboldt Bank, Morgan County Bank, State Bank of Illinois, American Exchange Bank.

No. 10.........VALUE 47 CENTS.
Bank of Aurora, Frontier Bank, Chester, Grayville Bank, Commonwealth, Great Prairie Bank, Galesburg, Eagle Bank, [illegible], Mississippi River Bank, Citizens' Bank, Naragansett Bank, Commercial Bank, N. H's, Nadis, at Bank, Lancaster, Peoria Bank, Merchants' & Drovers' B'k, Rock Island Bank, New Market Bank, Railroad Bank, Farmers' & Traders' B'k, Union County Bank.

WISCONSIN CURRENCY.

CURRENT..........93 CENTS.

UNCURRENT:

No. 1.........70 CENTS.
Farmers Bank, Two Rivers, Wisconsin Valley Bank.
No. 2.........65 CENTS.
Laborers' Bank, Monroe County Bank.
No. 3.........60 CENTS.
Bank of Albany, Bank of North America, Bank of Oconto, Mercantile Bank, Manitowoc County Bank, Oconto County Bank, Reedsburgh Bank, State Stock Bank.
No. 4.........55 CENTS.
Bank of Fond du Lac, Lake Shore Bank, Chippewa Bank, Southern Bank, Clark County Bank, Waupaca County Bank, St. Croix River Bank, Waushara County Bank, City Bank of Beaver Dam, Wood County Bank.
No. 5.........50 CENTS.
Arctic Bank, Bank of Appleton, Osborn Bank, North Western Bank.
No. 6.........45 CENTS.
Bank of Beaver Dam, Clark County Bank, Bank of Ripon, Jefferson County Bank, Beloit Savings Bank, Mechanics' Bank, Kenosha Bank, Tradesman's Bank, Kikanyan Bank, Winnebago County Bank.

We pay in GOLD within 5 cents of Milwaukee and Madison rates. They pay Western Currency. WRIGHT & BROTHER.

☞ Parties remitting us Uncurrent Money by "United States Express" can do so at our expense, by writing their packages "Banker Colored" of "Wright & Brother." P. S.—On large amounts we make a liberal advance on our quotations. You will do well to give us a call before selling elsewhere.

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES—A complete assortment at the most perfect workmanship at

GALE BROTHERS,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail

DRUGGISTS,

202 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO.

50,000

STARK MILL BAGS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

W. M. ROSS & CO.

FOR SALE—ROCKAWAYS,

Open and Top Buggies,

Light Trotting and Two Seated Extension Top Buggies,

BUSINESS WAGON.

ALSO,

Three Open Buggies—second hand. Two Top Buggies—one or two seated. One Road Sulkey.

At Carriage Factory, corner State and Twelfth street. H. WILLETS.

General Notices.

O. D. GROVER, Esq., (last known to be at Manteno, Kankakee County, Ill. will hear something of the UTMOST MOMENT to himself by addressing his friends at Earlville, Ill., or at Sernel. A. J. GROVER.

SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES

Choice Illinois Lands

Are offered in part payment for Central Improved Property in this city, and cash for remainder of the purchase money. Apply to J. M. PARKER No. 8 Portland Block.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

In Drawings of Sept. 4th, 1861.

[illegible]

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between J. B. Frasier and J. W. Hathaway, under the name and firm of Frasier, Hathaway & Co., is this day dissolved. The business will hereafter be conducted by J. W. Hathaway, who will have the exclusive settlement of the affairs of the late partnership.

J. B. FRASIER,
J. W. HATHAWAY.

Chicago, September 19th, 1861.

RICHMOND HOUSE,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The subscribers are happy to inform their patrons and the public that they have reduced the price of Transient Board to

One Dollar and Fifty Cents per day,

And pledge themselves that the well earned reputation of the House will be fully maintained, and their entire personal attention devoted to the comfort of their guests.

K. WINNE & SON.

MATTESON HOUSE, CHICAGO.—On and after this date our rates of Board will be reduced to

$1.50 Per Day.

BISSELL & GOODRICH.

Chicago, Sept. 16th, 1861.

MISS PEARSON, (from New York,) Teacher of the Piano-Forte, (pupil of L. M. Gottschalk), would respectfully announce that she is prepared to receive a limited number of advanced pupils. For terms, references, &c., apply at the Music Stores of H. M. Higgins, 117 Randolph st., Root & Cady, 95 Clark street; A. J. Higgins, 45 Clark street.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.—

CASH ADVANCES.

We are prepared to advance THE MONEY on Cargoes of Grain to be shipped to Buffalo or to New York, giving the owners privilege of both markets.

UNDERWOOD & CO.

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP, in McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Whiteside, Grundy, De Kalb, Rock Island, Boone, Carroll and Lake, being some of the best lands in the State, formerly owned by Ardelia J. and Mary Ann Grover, and now owned by THOMAS R. HUBBARD. Title perfect. Terms easy. Apply to H. HUBBARD, No. 11 Methodist Church Block, Chicago.

CHILDREN'S GIGS, Carriages, CABS, CARTS, CHAIRS, CRADLES, &c.

Wholesale and Retail, at 129 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

WANTED—A [illegible] by a [illegible] ... Apply at 144 [illegible]

WANTED—A Baker ... years experience ... from [illegible] ... RICHARD SCHLAMBER ... preference for location.

WANTED—A Girl to ... of children ... Monthly School House ...

WANTED—One hundred "Lilly" [illegible] ... Address Box 3733 ...

WANTED, CHEAP ... BRITTAINICA ... Office.

WANTED—100,000 ... and 50 cords of ... Box 6143.

WANTED.—An ... Book-Keeper ... a situation ... "W," this office.

WANTED—To Rent ... on the North Side ... street ... Dearborn street.

AGENTS WANTED ... and West, to sell Clark's ... Indelible Pencils for marking ... Address E. P. CLARK ...

HARNESS AND SADDLE MAKERS WANTED. Good wages and regular ...

RECRUITS WANTED. The Sixteenth Regiment UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Applications can be made at the ... Recruiting Head Quarters, No. 10 ... the Post Office, or at the West ... Two Dollars ... Major 16th Infantry, Superintendent ...

To Rent.

TO RENT—The new Brick Dwelling House, No. 42 ... preferred ... cellars etc. etc ... FRANK, 179 Lake street ...

TO RENT.—Cottage House ... good Barn and Garden ... very convenient for a small family ... good tenant ... the terminus of the Randolph and Lake Cars.

TO RENT—The Residence ... Thomas J. Forrest ... Inquire of ANDREW J. BROWN ... street.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE ... House for rent on Michigan avenue ... House for rent or for sale on Union Park ... Lots for sale near Union Park ... Lots for sale on West side ... Apply to F. H. CUTTING ... Block, Dearborn street.

TO LET.—The House ... occupied by General Banks, at No. 19 ... For terms, &c., apply to No. 4 ... road Building.

TO RENT—Two Rooms ... floor of No. 40 Clark street ... LOP, NEWELL & SPALDING ... rooms, 40 Clark street.

TO RENT—With immediate possession—A Store with Dwelling ... located in the West Division ... good tenant. Also, Building Lots ... cated in the West Division. Also ... garden purposes. Apply to J. F. NORTH ... Portland Block, Room No. 6.

TO RENT FOR A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT.—The ... under Portland Block, now to be vacated by the Palmer, together with the ... and the ability to establish a RESTAURANT of equal merit ... cities ... Apply to J. M. PARKER, No. 8 Portland Block.

BANKING ROOMS TO RENT. The corner Store in Portland Block ... vacated by Mr. Mechanics' Bank ... New York marble Company ... favorable terms ... Apply to J. M. PARKER, Portland Block.

WAREHOUSE AND DWELLING HOUSES TO RENT ... ing, 85 by 125 feet, on North Water ... street Bridge ... Also three ... subscriber at No. 15 Court House.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS

To Rent—new and second hand ... at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) ...

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A fine Saddle and Carriage Horse for sale; is sound, and ... horse and wishes to reduce expense. E. C. WILDER ...

FOR SALE—Property ... parts of the city, improved and ... and offered by non residents ... KER, No. 8, Portland Block.

FOR SALE—A neat Cottage ... in five blocks of the Court House ... six rooms. Price low, and terms easy ... amount of cash required.) Address F. 6 ... 1702.

FOR SALE—Dr. E. B. Mo... Farm, in Lockport and Homer ... County, Ill., containing 8½ acres ... stream and spring water ... handsome residence and convenient barns ... hands of tenants ... Canal facilities ... made up of law-abiding and substantial ... combine to render this Farm a most desirable purchase. The land is the best, the title clear, and terms made to suit the times. Apply for Maps and terms to the Proprietors' Solicitor, M. A. BRADLEY, No. 9 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—200,000 feet ... Lumber, which will be closed out FOR CASH at such prices as will be an inducement to purchasers. Apply to J. B. THOMPSON & CO., No. 8 South Water street.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, Wabash avenue. The house was well built ... gas and water ... city, and is the highest point ... Division. Address L. ...

FOR SALE—At low prices, the largest and best assortment of CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES In the city, consisting in part of Rockaways, Seats, Phaetons, Concord Buggies ... SHELTON & TUTTLE'S Eastern Carriage Depot, Market street, near Washington street ...

COAL BUSINESS FOR SALE. The Fixtures and trade of an Old and Well-Established Coal Business. Well located for wholesale and retail trade ... bought at a reasonable price. Address ... Box 3423.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE ... with a good stock on hand at a Station on ... the Railroads leading out of Chicago ... best grain points in the West ... security. Inquire at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water and Clark streets.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Nicely furnished bed rooms, for a few respectable ... be had with board, on reasonable terms ... Wells street. References required.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and lady, with or without children ... and superior rooms (two parlors and ... tired) in the first story of 8-4 Lasalle street ... ble for a business man.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, for families or single gentlemen, can be had at 164 Monroe street. A few day boarders can be accommodated. References exchanged.

Lost.

LOST—A heavy pair of Gold Spectacles, with the initials "J. M. B." ... The finder will be suitably rewarded by ... same at this office.

$25 REWARD.—Information wanted of WILLIAM W... who lived in Milwaukee ... Worked as a Carpenter in Prairie du Chien ... and heard of in McGregor, Iowa, February ... inches in height. The above reward will be paid to whoever can give information where he may be found, if alive or satisfactory evidence of death ... BODDIE, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

TO PACKERS AND MANUFACTURERS.—The subscriber offers to lease on low terms Lots on the South Branch of the Chicago River, with railroad track and ... Apply to DR. BRAINARD, 43 South Clark ...

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for Chicago city property, 1000 ... land in Iowa county, Iowa, three miles from ... and two miles from Koszta ... Title perfect and location very desirable ...

A FINE CHANCE.—Look at this! Any one having a few ... of ... and wishing to ... hear of a chance by addressing Post Office ...

MERCHANTS ATTENTION! A splendid Dry Goods Store in Amory ... Fond du Lac, Wis. TO LET. ... Wholesale or Retail ... Apply to E. & J. AMORY, Fond du Lac, Wis.

TAN BARK.—Wanted, 500 Cords of TAN BARK, of the best quality ... delivered at Racine, Wis. Apply to JAMES ... CO., Leather Dealers, No. 24 Lake street.

TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

... No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily delivered in city, per year	$ 8.00
" " per week	.15
" " per year	7.00
" " per six months	4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	4.00
[illegible]	1.50
[illegible] subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00)	1.00
[illegible]	6.00
[illegible]	10.00
20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the above rates. Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1861.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR.

Whereas the President of the United States, at the request of the Congress of the Nation, appointed Thursday, the 26th day of September inst., as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, to be observed by the people of the whole nation; Now Therefore, I, Julian S. Rumsey, Mayor of the City of Chicago, do hereby recommend that the day be observed in this city by all her citizens; that all places of business and amusement be closed; that all her citizens abstain from their usual avocations and assemble in their respective places of worship, there observing the day, so as to invoke Divine favor, and secure to this land the blessings of peace, through the success of our arms.

Given at Chicago, this 23d day of September, JULIAN S. RUMSEY, Mayor.

COL. MULLIGAN.

All doubt concerning the fate of the heroic commander and soldiers at Lexington is removed by the arrival of 700 non-commissioned officers and privates at Quincy last night, of the Irish brigade and Col. Marshall's cavalry, who have been released on parole. *The fight commenced on Thursday, the 12th inst., and lasted eight days*,—the surrender being forced by the Home Guards, on Friday evening, against Col. Mulligan's orders, and while he was disabled by a wound in the leg. The gallant Colonel was "game" to the last minute, and did not yield his sword till it was taken from him by physical force. All the commissioned officers are retained as prisoners, the privates being released on parole.

Our Washington dispatch intimates that, if this disaster terminates Gen. Fremont's career as commander of the Western Department. So far as we are able to judge at this time, *we think it ought to*. The inhabitants of Nova Scotia have been discussing Gen. Price's advance upon Lexington for more than a week. What was the Major-General of the United States Army doing meanwhile? Keeping, as we are told, Col. Mulligan's messengers *waiting three days*, cooling their corns on his vestibule, unable to gain an audience to deliver their dispatches. And when they were delivered, what action was taken? Heaven knows! We only know that the brave garrison fought on, day after day, nearly a week, till their ammunition was reduced to nothing, and the help came not. God forgive those who are responsible for the sacrifice! We never can.

LATEST FROM MISSOURI.—Our latest advices from Quincy suggest fears that Gen. Prentiss, who left there on Sunday for the West, may be cut off and captured. Also that a considerable body of rebels are moving on Palmyra, and may possibly be in possession of that place before this morning. We trust these fears are groundless.

WHO'S RESPONSIBLE?

The Irish regiment was from this city. Its gallant commander was well known and much respected here. The men under him are our fellow citizens, animated we believe, by a desire to fight the battles of the country of their adoption, and risk their lives in defence of the sacred cause. Col. Marshall of the 1st cavalry is one of the first citizens of Illinois. His men are the sons of farmers many of whom are known here. They were a gallant band, and when they and their compatriots of the Brigade went to Missouri, we hoped that they would return with victory upon their banners. We have, aside from our love for the Union, and a feeling of mortification and shame over the defeats that we are compelled to endure, a personal interest in and sympathy for these men who have been compelled to surrender to a greatly superior force, and we have the right to ask of the authorities—this time more peremptorily than ever before—why they have been sacrificed, why they have been suffered to be cooped up there like giants in a cave, why no reinforcements have been sent them, why, in a word, this shame to us and heavy misfortune to them, have been permitted to fall upon the Northwest? We make no accusations; but in behalf of this people who are weary of seeing their choice fighting men sent out in detachments, surrounded by overwhelming numbers and cut off without chance of deliverance, we ask how long these things shall be—how long this policy in Washington or this generalship in Missouri shall be the rule of action—how long we shall writhe under victories like that achieved by Lyon, and defeats like that encountered by Marshall and Mulligan? We say we make no accusations, but we do make inquiries, and the chief of them is, Who has blundered? Has the Administration commanded the loyal forces to be broken up and scattered over twenty thousand miles of territory, there one by one to oppose the enemy massed by tens of thousands, and to be shot down in detail; or are the command and the consequences a part of that generalship that is to redeem Missouri, and, before the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, carve a way to that city? If Washington is in fault, let the coming Thursday of humiliation and prayer be spent in entreating Heaven to open the eyes and enlarge the understandings of our rulers. If the Commander of the Department is to be charged with the grievous sin, the intervention of Heaven need not be invoked to remove him.

It must be expected that the people will ask where the fault is; and that feeling the anguish that pierces them, they will not be content until they know upon whom the blame is to be saddled, and will not cease their demands until a corrective is applied. Lyon—chivalric and generous Lyon, the noblest contribution to and choicest sacrifice of the war—cut off, and his army, a gallant little band that did not fall back until each of the heroes had killed or disabled his man, driven a hundred and twenty miles in retreat. Their devotion and courage, thank God! vindicated the manliness of the North as it has never been vindicated before; but could not save them. They were foredoomed. The entreaties of that voice now hushed was powerless to bring aid that his slightest intimation ought to have commanded. The cause suffered a stunning blow because some one blundered. In every skirmish and encounter of detachments since that fatal battle in which Lyon fell, we have had a repetition of the conditions that defeated him—our men, full of ardor and courage, but few in number; the enemy overwhelming in force, and therefore keen for victory. The heroism of our troops has saved them from disgrace and wrested victory from odds; but the time has come for the enormous disproportion of forces to cease. We have nothing to hope for, no permanent success to achieve, until the policy of the war is changed and armies fight battles against armies.

We have been earnestly in favor of the continuance of Fremont in the place he

holds; ... energ... of com... that hi... display... that ... defend... nounc... him ... Lexing... honor ... of the ... explan... one of ... loss of ... rugged ... friends ... fence... that ... Price ... the Ge... hash o... threw ... avowe... justific... of the ... intellig... cessit... men ... right t...